



## Tanker Is Attacked in Gulf After Iranian Warning to Iraq

United Press International

ABU DHABI — Unidentified aircraft attacked a Japanese-chartered tanker on Thursday as it carried Saudi Arabian oil east of the Gulf state of Qatar, the Gulf News Agency said.

Shipping officials said that the attack close to Iran's Lavan Island, appeared to have been carried out by Iran, but neither Iran nor Iraq made any immediate mention of the raid.

The 270,000-ton Primrose, a Liberian-registered tanker on charter to a Japanese shipping company, was hit several hours after it loaded crude oil at Saudi Arabia's main Gulf oil port, Ras Tanura, the agency said.

The Kuwaiti agency said the engine room of the tanker was hit by one missile while another missed its target and hit the water.

The strike followed warnings by Iran that it would retaliate against recent Iraqi strikes that crippled two supertankers and damaged two freighters.

Ten crew members were killed and at least 10 others were injured in the Iraqi attacks south on Kharg Island, Iran's main oil export terminal, and near the entrance to the port of Bandar Khomenei.

More than 40 neutral tankers and ships have been hit in the Gulf this year, most of them by Iraq.

The latest Iraqi bombardments of Iran-bound traffic in the Gulf followed a two-week lull in attacks on vessels.

The lull, which coincided with an agreement brought about by the

United Nations under which the two countries agreed to halt attacks on civilian targets on land, raised hopes that the truce might be extended to the sea.

But Iraq struck the 325,000-ton Greek-registered tanker Alexander the Great south of Kharg on June 24.

On June 27, Iraq struck again, setting afire the 260,000-ton Swiss-registered supertanker Tiburon. Eight crew members of the tanker, seven Spaniards and one West German, died in the blaze.

The tanker, loaded with 250,000 tons of Iranian crude, burned for four days until Dutch firetug crews managed to tow the vessel to June 24 in which the Greek tanker Alexander the Great was hit.

Diplomatic sources said last week that a jetty to the west of Kharg Island, which can accommodate tankers of up to 500,000 tons, was put out of operation by the Iraqi air raid.

The Iraqis have launched many attacks on Iranian and neutral ships around Kharg but the June 24 raid was apparently their first major hit on the island itself.

Mr. Gharazi also confirmed that Iran had withheld payment of nearly \$11 million to Japan as repayment of loans for a joint petrochemical complex in Bandar

He said the money had been withheld because the Japanese had not carried out work they were contracted to do on the complex. This non-payment was not because of inability to pay," he said.

■ Iran Says Kharg Is Damaged

Iran's oil minister, Mohammed Gharazi, confirmed Thursday that the oil export terminal at Kharg Island had been damaged in a recent Iraqi air attack but said trade had not been affected, Reuters reported from Tehran.

Mr. Gharazi said he would not raise the question of Iraqi attacks on Iranian oil installations at next week's Vienna meeting of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting

United States Department said Thursday.

WASHINGTON — The two U.S. diplomats who were arrested Wednesday in Moscow had just received a packet of papers from a Soviet citizen, perhaps as part of a trap by the Soviet authorities, the U.S. State Department said Thursday.

John Hughes, the State Department spokesman, said the diplomats, Jon R. Purnell and George Glass, were arrested "awfully quickly" after meeting the unidentified Soviet citizen. He said the rapid sequence of events raised the possibility of a trap.

"The embassy officers were given a number of documents by the Soviet citizen with whom they were talking, but they had no time to examine the documents before they were detained, and had no knowledge of their contents," Mr. Hughes said.

The Soviet citizen was possibly involved in contacts with Soviet dissidents, he said, and he called the action a violation of Soviet pledges under the Helsinki and Madrid East-West rights conferences to allow greater contacts between its citizens and foreigners.

"It is part of an increasing drive on the part of the Soviet authorities to isolate their people from foreign contacts and to repress legitimate expression of differing political and social views, except under conditions which are under the complete control of the authorities," Mr. Hughes said.

Mr. Purnell, a political officer, and Mr. Glass, who is in the consular section, were detained for two hours Wednesday, then released. The U.S. Embassy has formally protested their detention.

The two U.S. diplomats were the focus of an attack in the Soviet press earlier this year. They were accused of being involved in an effort to organize the departure to the West of Yelena G. Bonner, the wife of the dissident nuclear physicist Andrei D. Sakharov.

"Soviet conduct in this case has been reprehensible and totally unacceptable, and we condemn it," Mr. Hughes said.

Mr. Hughes said the diplomats were engaged in proper, normal activities and their detention was in violation of the Vienna Convention that grants immunity from any form of arrest or detention. He said the Soviet government compounded the incident by refusing to let the diplomats to contact immediately the U.S. Embassy.

President Ronald Reagan called the Soviet action "very rude and unnecessary," but said it was not serious "in the sense of taking a hostage or something."

■ Jackson Disputes Reagan

Mr. Jackson strongly denied on Tuesday Mr. Reagan's suggestion that his trip to Cuba might have been illegal, United Press International reported from Greenville, South Carolina. He said the U.S. State Department had cooperated with him fully.

Mr. Jackson said he had simply made a moral appeal to free prisoners from Cuban jails, as opposed to engaging in negotiations himself.

In Newton, Massachusetts, Mr. Sakharov's stepdaughter, Tatiana Yankelevich, criticized Mr. Reagan's warning. "Whoever is working in this direction could not hurt our parents' cause," she said. The intention of Mr. Jackson could not endanger the efforts the American administration is undertaking right now."

In a speech prepared for delivery at dedication ceremonies for a high-technology auto assembly plant, Mr. Reagan said his administration's economic policies helped rescue the U.S. auto industry from "the edge of a catastroph-



President Ronald Reagan, left, with a sports broadcaster, Ned Jarrett, at an auto race in Daytona Beach, Florida.

part by Mr. Jackson's influence

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**U.S. Suggests Envoy Arrests Were a Set-Up**

Diplomats Got a Packet From a Soviet Citizen

United Press International

BEIRUT — The Lebanese Army took to bulldozers and earth movers Thursday to punch holes in Green Line barricades that have separated the warring halves of Beirut for five months.

Work proceeded slowly as army engineers removed mountains of sand, earth and rubble put up and fortified by Christian and Moslem militiamen who have been fighting across the line dividing East and West Beirut since Feb. 6.

No shelling or armed clashes

were reported as a new security agreement appeared to be holding.

A few bursts of small-arms fire were heard through the day, but no casualties were reported.

Armed militiamen were not far from the Green Line on both sides, in apparent violation of the security agreement.

Near the port, 20 armed Amal fighters filed out of a building 50 meters (about 55 yards) from the barricades. On the east side, armed Lebanese Forces men sat about 200 meters from an army position.

**Lebanese Army Works To Reopen Green Line Under New Peace Plan**

Reuters

BEIRUT — The Lebanese Army took to bulldozers and earth loaders Thursday to punch holes in Green Line barricades that have separated the warring halves of Beirut for five months.

The Christian rightist Lebanese Forces militia leaders on the east side of the line and their Shiite Moslem Amal counterparts in the west watched closely to ensure that barricades were being dismantled at an even rate from both sides.

At one point an Amal leader ordered work at the west end of a road near the port to be halted because he felt progress in the east was not keeping pace.

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## WORLD BRIEFS

### East Germans Leave Berlin Mission

BONN (UPI) — A final group of six East Germans left the West German mission in East Berlin for home Thursday after taking refuge in the building for several weeks to press demands to move to the West.

Ludwig Rehlinger, junior minister in the West German Ministry of Inter-German Affairs, said the four adults and two children had left the building and returned to their homes in East Germany.

East Germany has said that it would not allow any of its citizens to emigrate to the West until the last refugee had left the West German mission. Mr. Rehlinger said he hoped East Germany would now lift its emigration ban. A total of 55 East Germans had been living in the mission for at least three weeks.

### Molotov Regains Party Membership

MOSCOW (Combined Dispatches) — Vyacheslav M. Molotov, the Kremlin's No. 2 man during Stalin's years and who was later denounced and expelled from the Communist Party, has been readmitted at the age of 94, a Foreign Ministry official confirmed Thursday. He declined to elaborate. The readmission was not publicly announced.

Mr. Molotov signed the Nazi-Soviet nonaggression pact in 1939. It opened the way for the German invasion of Poland. Stalin died in 1953 and the succession struggle was won by Khrushchev, who in June 1964 denounced Mr. Molotov as part of an "anti-party" group. Mr. Molotov was expelled from the party in 1961; since then he has been an obscure pensioner. (Reuters, AP)

### Soviet Bloc Rejects Arms Compromise

STOCKHOLM (NYT) — A Swedish-led effort to broker a compromise in a dispute over how the European Conference on Disarmament should be organized failed Thursday when the Soviet bloc countries refused to go along with the plan. The compromise had been accepted by the United States and its Western allies.

The failure meant that the negotiations in Stockholm on ways of reducing tensions in Europe will adjourn Friday without a formal structure to move the discussions along.

Many conference delegates described Moscow's refusal to support the plan as part of the general Soviet reluctance to open broad negotiations with the United States. Soviet rhetoric has been particularly harsh at a time when President Ronald Reagan has sought to present the U.S. position as one of flexibility.

### Geneva Physicists Find 'Final' Quark

GENEVA (AP) — A team of European scientists has announced the discovery of a subatomic particle, the "T-top" quark, that provides a complete picture of the basic building blocks of the universe.

"The theoretical picture of the whole of matter seems to be coherent now," said Roger Antoine, a spokesman for CERN, the European Laboratory for Particle Physics on Wednesday. He explained that the team consisting of 151 researchers headed by Dr. Carlo Rubbia, had "obtained experimental evidence of the existence of the T-top quark."

Noting that the T-top quark was one of the 12 smallest known building blocks of matter, Mr. Antoine said that scientists had theorized that six quarks and six leptons were the most basic components of the universe. He said that "five quarks had previously been identified and the present observation satisfied theoretical expectations" in respect to the sixth.

### U.S. Arms Chief Begins Talks in China

BEIJING (Reuters) — China on Thursday accused the superpowers of hypocrisy over nuclear weapons talks as the U.S. arms control chief, Kenneth L. Adelman, opened two days of discussions with senior Chinese officials.

The Communist party newspaper, the People's Daily, charged that both superpowers were trying to score propaganda points without seriously seeking talks either on controlling space weapons or reducing nuclear arsenals.

It published the attack as Mr. Adelman, director of the U.S. Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, began talks with senior Foreign Ministry officials as part of U.S. moves to keep China informed about talks between the superpowers. U.S. officials said Mr. Adelman, who arrived in the Chinese capital Wednesday from Japan, is expected to call on Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian on Friday to discuss arms control issues of mutual interest.



Kenneth L. Adelman

### Australians Find 45 New Species At a Fossil Site

Reuters

SYDNEY — The richest haul of fossil animals ever found in Australia, which includes 45 previously unknown species, has been uncovered near the northeast tip of the country.

"The find has us in absolute fits of delight," said Dr. Michael Archer, a senior lecturer in zoology at the University of New South Wales. He said the inventory includes the jaw and some teeth of an animal of a totally new family, about the size of a dog with two long projecting front teeth.

Dating from 15 million years ago, the fossil site has yielded six extinct kinds of kangaroo and the list from this one deposit almost exceeds most of Australia's marsupials combined today," Dr. Archer said.

Few places in the world have produced fossils of this quality, he said.

### Indian TV Embarks on Plan To Reach Rural Millions

(Continued from Page 1)

President Ronald Reagan called the Soviet action "very rude and unnecessary," but said it was not serious "in the sense of taking a hostage or something."

■ Professor Reports Detention

A Hofstra University professor, just back from a monthlong trip to the Soviet Union, reported Thursday that he had been detained by the KGB at a Leontyev hotel and that his belongings had been seized, according to The Associated Press.

A university spokesman in Hempstead, New York, said Carlton Phillips, a biology professor at the university since 1970, had been told that he was being investigated because of his friends, with no other explanation.

Mr. Phillips was lecturing and doing research in the Soviet Union on the aging process, the spokesman said. The professor reported that his cameras, a tape recorder, a briefcase, his suitcases and all his clothing had been confiscated.

He added: "Our programming should be a judicious mixture of information, education and entertainment. Entertainment is an important part of the human character, and we understand the need for it."

For example, Mr. Bhagat said,

his ministry has commissioned family planning programs in a soap opera format that will be both educational and entertaining.

There is little doubt about what viewers in Kalyan Puri and other Indian villages want to watch.

Mahinder Singh, 25, a construction supervisor, said he did not commit himself to the equivalent of \$350 in installment payments on a television set to watch dry programs about irrigation.

Mr. Singh, who lives in a cramped, three-room bungalow in a dirt alley in Kalyan Puri, flicked off the French film on his set and said in Hindi that he understands neither French nor the English subtitles.

But when Hindu movies are shown, Mr. Singh said, the eight members of his family and 15 to 20 friends and other relatives crowd into the small room. He said they also watch "The Lucy Show" and other American situation comedies on Sunday mornings, but the two Hindu films a week are what make the television worth having.

"I spent the money once," Mr. Singh said, "but I can keep watching the movies for a long time."

Incongruously, television antennas poke from the rooftops of nearly one in five of the mud or brick bungalows in the village

## 3 Influential Women Back Mondale Even if Running Mate Is a Man

By Bernard Weinraub  
New York Times Service

**T. PAUL, Minnesota** — A delegation of 23 women, many of them known feminists and politicians, urged Walter F. Mondale on Tuesday to select a female running mate, but they made it plain he would work actively for him if those a man instead.

"The women, who flew here Tuesday morning for the two-hour meeting with Mr. Mondale, emphasized at a news conference that they would abide by his choice. To a person, we said, it's your choice," reported Ann Richards, Texas state treasurer. "We said, sonally and politically we will support your decision."

Another participant, Anne Wexler, a former aide to President Carter, described the meeting as extremely positive. Although women pressed Mr. Mondale to name a woman, Mrs. Wexler said, he told her that it was his choice.

"The important issue is who's the vice-presidential candidate, but the crucial issue is who's the presidential candidate," said Miss Bellamy.

Atty Mink, a former congresswoman from Hawaii who now serves the Honolulu City Council, that having a woman on the

ticker with Mr. Mondale would guarantee success in November.

"It will mobilize millions of women who are now outside, not involved in the campaign," she said. "It will electrify this campaign like nothing ever will. That is what we wanted to have, an opportunity, as a group to discuss with the vice-president today, and I think we were successful."

The meeting with Mr. Mondale, which was led by Carol Bellamy, president of the New York City Council, followed increasing pressure from feminist groups.

Last weekend, the National Organization for Women approved a resolution urging that a woman be nominated from the convention floor if Mr. Mondale failed to select one. At Wednesday's meeting conference, Judy Goldsmith, the author, Sharon Percy Rockefeler, who chairs the Corporation for Public Broadcasting; Blanca Cardenas, a member of the United States Commission on Civil Rights, and Carol Tucker Foreman, an assistant secretary of agriculture under Mr. Carter.

In response to a question earlier Wednesday after he had interviewed Mayor Henry G. Cisneros



Anne Wexler



Judy Goldsmith

"We're going to be there working whether it's hard or easy," she said. "We're going to be there making sure he gets selected."

Among those attending Wednesday's meeting at a hotel in downtown St. Paul were Betty Friedan, president of NOW, said such a step was a strategy of last resort." Several women at Wednesday's meeting made it plain that they disagreed with the proposal.

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## U.S. to Test Doppler Radar to Detect Wind Shear

### Sudden, Violent Changes in Airflow Are Among Aviation's Worst Hazards

By Richard Witkin  
New York Times Service

**NEW YORK** — The U.S. government is stepping up its efforts to spot the problem of wind shear, which has emerged as one of the first safety hazards bedeviling the aviation industry.

The effort was underscored today when the National Center Atmospheric Research announced that scientists were starting to use an experimental radar near the Denver airport this week in a test project to warn of d shears, abrupt changes in the direction and speed of airflow that take pilots by surprise and can be fatal at low levels.

The new Doppler radar, aimed at detecting the relative motion of a mass of stormy air, is a key element in a broad attack on the problem, including intensified training of pilots in avoiding wind shear — that takes on increasing urgency as a toll of accidents and near accidents has risen.

Official concern grew two years ago when wind shear caused the crash of a Pan American World Airways Boeing 727 taking off

from New Orleans, killing 153 people.

On May 31, a United Airlines Boeing 727 taking off from Stapleton International Airport in Denver struck a radio installation 10 feet (about 3 meters) off the ground and more than 1,000 feet past the end of the runway when a wind shear robbed the airplane of its ability to climb normally.

The plane received two gashes in its belly that prevented pressurization, but the pilots were able to land safely.

John McCarthy, director of the research project, said in the current issue of the magazine Weatherwise that there have been at least 27 civilian airline accidents and incidents involving wind shear since 1964. A total of 491 people have been killed and 206 injured as a result.

Tuesday's announcement of the Doppler radar test at Denver underscored the proliferation of measures to minimize the hazard of wind shear. The National Center for Atmospheric Research, whose headquarters are in nearby Boulder, is financed primarily by the

National Science Foundation. The Denver test, due to run 45 days, is being carried out under a special \$300,000 grant from the Federal Aviation Administration.

Meantime, heavy stress is being put on other measures. These include expansion and improvement of an existing network of low-level wind-shear detection systems; pilot education and training; use of advanced simulators to perfect pilot techniques for coping with wind shear; further testing of cockpit instruments already installed; and development of airborne devices that will detect wind-shear.

A first-generation detection system, already installed in 60 terminal areas and slated for 60 more, has several shortcomings that the Doppler radar approach being tested in Denver is planned to overcome. The current system detects only those wind shears close to ground level, which limits its value for showing what a plane's crew may expect higher up. And the 6 to 12 wind gauges making up an installation in a single terminal area are so scattered that a severe wind shear can slip between them.

Research has shown that the typical shear that has brought danger to so many aircraft is associated with a downward burst of cool air usually recognized by a visible rainshaft" under a thundercloud.

When the downburst or microburst hits the surface, Mr. McCarthy explained, it spreads out in every direction, "much like a stream of water gushing from a garden hose on a concrete surface."

A pilot flying into a wind shear first encounters excess air moving over the plane's wings as the spreading of the downburst is toward the plane. This headwind provides extra lift.

Quickly the plane passes under the center of the downburst, which exerts a downward push. And immediately it starts into an area where the horizontal spread of air is in the same direction the plane is flying. The headwind has turned into a tailwind. The excess airflow over the wings has gone, and the airflow is abnormally low, bringing a loss of lift. This loss, coupled with the downward push, can be fatal if the microburst is severe enough and the plane is at a very low altitude.

## Advanced U.S. Hospital Lacks Patients

By Paul Taylor  
Washington Post Service

**TULSA, Oklahoma** — Nearly three years ago Oral Roberts, the evangelist, dedicated his \$150-million City of Faith, one of the most ambitious medical complexes ever conceived. It has the most advanced equipment and dramatic architecture — which Mr. Roberts says was designed by God himself — and has become a tourist attraction.

All it lacks is patients.

As Mr. Roberts tells the story, God approached him seven years ago in the California desert with a command: Build a hospital and research center in Tulsa that would combine the best medical care with the healing powers of prayer.

Mr. Roberts, then the nation's top-rated television evangelist, obediently spread word of the encounter, and the money rolled in.

Now the project is 110 floors of ghost town with a huge deficit that has thrown the television evangelist Oral

Roberts into its worst financial crisis.

Interviews since the money crisis became known. In the June issue of Abundant Life Magazine, the publication of his ministry, he wrote:

"The battle is raging! The devil is coming at me in a way that is almost beyond belief. He is saying, I am going to take away your vision. It's too late. There is nothing you can do about it."

Even though contributions to Mr. Roberts' various ministries reportedly exceed \$60 million a year, he has lost 43 percent of his TV audience since his peak year of 1977, according to Arbitron ratings. His weekly show now reaches 1.6 million families through 213 stations.

Some speculate that Mr. Roberts' incessant fund-raising for the hospital has driven viewers away. Others say the divorce and remarriage of his son and heir apparent, Richard, may have affected his following.

And the publication several years ago of an expose of Mr. Roberts' lavish lifestyle by a disillusioned former employee, probably did not help.

If Mr. Roberts is at a low ebb right now, he is a man who lives by his motto — "Expect a miracle." He has bounced back before from searing personal tragedy — the suicide of a son, the death of a daughter and son-in-law in an airplane crash, and the death of a grandson the day after he was born.

"I love Oral Roberts," said Nancy Epp, a hospital cafeteria worker who moved here three years ago from Tennessee. "On the call of God."

"Sometimes God's timing is not our timing," she said. "Even if the City of Faith were to close down, it doesn't mean it was a mistake."

## Honduras Asking for Revisions in Military Pact With U.S.

(Continued from Page 1)

under which Americans operate in Honduras began in April after General Gustavo Alvarez Martinez was removed as commander in chief of the armed forces.

Under General Alvarez, Honduras supported large-scale joint military maneuvers, agreed to accept a regional training center where many Salvadoran soldiers were trained by Americans, and tolerated the presence of CIA-backed Nicaraguan exiles trying to overthrow the Sandinist government.

Since April, the present commander, General Walter Lopez Reyes, has made new demands on the United States. For example, at the request of Honduras, the United States has increased the number of Honduran soldiers trained at the U.S.-staffed center.

They also have begun a crackdown on the Nicaraguan exiles operating in their country.

The Hondurans have asked the rebels to move a military hospital and to slowly remove any operations they have in the country. According to Honduran military officials.

Leaders of the Nicaraguan exiles denied that they had been asked to leave the country or had received orders from the Honduran government to cease operations.

## Salvador Confirms Rebels Have Anti-Aircraft Missiles

Reuters

**SAN SALVADOR** — El Salvador's Defense Ministry said Thursday that leftist guerrillas had obtained sophisticated ground-to-air missiles but it was unsure if they were in the country yet.

The ministry spokesman, Ricardo Cienfuegos, said that the Salvadoran Army had known for several months that the rebels had shoulder-held SAM-7 missiles that some military experts believe could turn the tide of the civil war.

Asked if the Soviet-made missiles were now in El Salvador, Mr. Cienfuegos said: "I pray that it is not true."

U.S. military sources said the rebels might have had the missiles for almost a year but had not used them to avoid fueling U.S. charges that they are armed by Communist countries.

Salvadoran officials and their U.S. advisers believe widespread use of SAMs could neutralize the A-37 fighters and Huey helicopters that regularly strafe strongholds of the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front, the umbrella guerrilla organization.

El Salvador has a small air force of about six combat jets and 20 helicopters that military experts say could be quickly crippled by effective use of the missiles.

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## U.S. Still Strengthening Forces in the Caribbean

**Profile Remains High in Grenada; Training Is Stepped Up Elsewhere**

By Charles J. Hanley

The Associated Press

ST. GEORGES, Grenada — Eight months after the invasion of Grenada, the United States is steadily putting more muscle into the security forces that keep watch over half-dozen islands strung across the Caribbean.

The U.S. military profile remains highest in Grenada, where U.S. Coast Guard cutters patrol off St. George's harbor, army helicopters shadow the beaches and jeeps of the military police patrol lush valleys filled with banana and breadfruit trees.

But the Pentagon has stepped up training and supply activities in other islands as well, from Jamaica in the west to Barbados in the east. It has sent Green Berets, members of the army's Special Forces, to train their security units and shipped in uniforms and stoves, automatic weapons and patrol boats to upgrade their military stocks.

In Grenada, U.S. officials report, the United States is preparing to enter a normally off-limits area for police training — to speed the day when the 200 or so U.S. troops can be withdrawn.

Leftists say the Reagan administration is strengthening the security network to suppress popular leftist movements.

Some Caribbean leaders say the United States should do still more, including sponsoring a regional eastern Caribbean army to supplement the islands' individual defenses.

Among the nine states of the English-speaking Caribbean, only four — Jamaica, Antigua-Barbuda, Barbados and Trinidad-Tobago have military forces. The biggest of them is Jamaica's 1,700-member

Defense Force. The other islands have only police.

"The smaller islands need a regional defense force," said John Osborne of the island of Montserrat. He is chairman of the six-island Organization of Eastern Caribbean States.

A few men with guns, Mr. Osborne said, could overwhelm a government on one of the tiny island states.

Secretary of State George P. Shultz of United States, visiting the Caribbean in February, said Washington would consider helping establish a collective military force.

The Barbados military then presented U.S. officials with a blueprint for an 1,800-member regional army, costing at least \$60 million to set up. But the Reagan administration has not embraced the expensive plan.

"It's on the back burner," said a U.S. diplomat in the region, who spoke on condition that he not be identified. He said the first priority was to develop airlift capability for the "regional security system" that already exists.

Under that system, six eastern Caribbean governments — Barbados, Antigua-Barbuda, St. Kitts-Nevis, Dominica, St. Lucia and St. Vincent-Grenadines — have agreed to consider sending their own forces to other islands if asked to do so in emergencies.

This two-year-old "paper" arrangement for collective defense was offered as the legal basis for the October 1983 invasion of Grenada by more than 5,000 U.S. Army and Marine troops and several hundred soldiers and police from Jamaica and the eastern Caribbean allies.

The U.S. Army military police units who remain in Grenada are largely filling ordinary police functions.

Working with the Americans is a 425-member Caribbean Peacekeeping Force, consisting of 300 Jamaican soldiers, and police and military from six eastern Caribbean islands.

U.S. law normally prohibits police training, but selected constables from St. Vincent, St. Lucia and other islands are designated as "special services," or paramilitary, units.

Now, if a crisis arises, they can take off their police uniforms, put on military uniforms, pick up their M-16s and serve as infantry," said a U.S. Embassy official in Barbados.

In May, the United States delivered a 65-foot ocean-going patrol boat to each of three islands —



CONFERENCE OPENING — Mary Eugenia Charles, the prime minister of Dominica, Nicholas Braithwaite, the chairman of the advisory council that is now ruling in Grenada, and President Forbes Burnham of Guyana, watch opening ceremonies before a meeting in Nassau, the Bahamas, of leaders of the Caribbean Community and Common Market.

about 60 U.S. Army Special Forces instructors in Jamaica and six other islands provided basic infantry training to hundreds of Caribbean soldiers and police, the units that rotate in and out of Grenada.

A Grenadian police force of up to 500 members is being trained at a police academy in Barbados and by the British, the former colonial power. Once the force is ready, the U.S. and Caribbean units can leave Grenada.

The United States has now offered to help speed the task by conducting basic training to weed out unqualified police candidates.

U.S. officials said the proposal has received Washington's approval because it would not involve training in police techniques.

Even before the Grenada invasion, Jamaica and the United States were stepping up military cooperation. The Jamaican military is now sending personnel to Puerto Rico and to the U.S. Army Ranger school for training.

The expanded U.S. role clearly has improved the tiny defense forces of the region.

"I'd say we're in three times better shape now than we ever were — transportation, weapons, everything," said a Jamaican sergeant, a 20-year veteran.

But some concern is voiced.

"We're watching this U.S. military aid program carefully," said Paul Robertson, general secretary of Jamaica's left-of-center opposition, the People's National Party.

"We would like to see the Caribbean as a zone of peace."

In Grenada, a new leftist party vows to make the foreign military presence an issue in Grenadian elections expected late this year.

Grenada is "an occupied country," said George Louison, a leader of the Maurice Bishop Patriotic Movement, named for the Marxist prime minister whose killing by radical leftists led to October's invasion. "We cannot just sit around and not deal with the issue of the sovereignty and independence of Grenada."

However, the U.S.-Caribbean contingent has not encountered major hostility from the population, which seemed generally to welcome the invasion.

The walkout could be costly in economic as well as political terms.

Bolivia, the poorest of the South American nations, is four months behind on payments of its \$4.4 billion in foreign debt and cannot afford to send an Olympic team to Los Angeles. Finance Minister Oscar Bonifaz said the strike could cost the economy \$15 million to \$17 million a day.

Information Minister Mario Rueda Peña went on national television

Antigua, Dominica and St. Lucia. Three-member U.S. Coast Guard teams are now training new coast guardsmen in those small states.

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Information Minister Mario Rueda Peña went on national television

## Argentine Army's Chief, 3 Other Generals Resign

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

BUENOS AIRES — The head of the army general staff and three other top generals have been forced into retirement in the first high-level military shake-up since President Raúl Alfonsín's civilian government replaced a military junta in December.

The resignation of the army chief of staff, Brigadier General Jorge Hugo Argundegui, was accepted by the Defense Ministry, according to a government communiqué issued late Wednesday. Another communiqué announced the resignation of the 3d Army Corps commander, Brigadier General Pedro Pablo Mansilla.

On Thursday, a government source told United Press International that two other generals, Mario Cammisa and Julian Capanga, had been removed from their positions.

General Argundegui was replaced by General Ricardo Gustavo Piasta, the ministry announced. No replacement was announced for the other three generals.

President Alfonsín's inauguration Dec. 10 ended nearly eight years of military rule in Argentina. He replaced the post of commander-in-chief of each of the three services with chiefs of staff who report to his civilian defense minister.

Newspapers in the capital recently reported that General Argundegui had asked that at least seven generals be removed from their commands for trying to undermine him.

The resignations of General Argundegui and General Mansilla appeared to be a move to placate both sides in the military power

struggle. But the army chief's resignation may also have reflected continuing tensions between the military and the government.

On Saturday, General Argundegui said on the radio that there was a package of psychological steps being taken against the army, an allusion to salary cuts and a television program by the National Commission for Missing People.

At the channel broadcasting the program, an explosion Wednesday night tore a hole in the roof of a studio, according to station officials and other witnesses. They said a bomb apparently had been thrown from a nearby elevated highway.

In the station at the time of the blast were Interior Minister Antonio Tróccoli and members of the National Commission on the Disappearance of Persons, which produced the documentary, "Never Again."

Unknown assailants also fired on the Navy Mechanical School, a torture site during military rule, from a moving car while the program was being broadcast.

In the program, the commission said it had documented 8,800 cases of people who disappeared and presumably were killed during the anti-subversion campaign following a period of political violence by both the left and right.

Mr. Alfonsín had ordered the prosecution of nine retired generals and admirals who served on three successive juntas that ruled the country from 1976 until the civilian government took power. A former head of the federal police and a vice admiral were later added to the list of defendants. (AP, UPI)

## 6 Dissidents Are Reported Re-Arrested In Vietnam

Reuter

JAKARTA — Several leading Vietnamese dissidents have been re-arrested after serving long periods in re-education camps, according to a former Saigon university professor who took refuge in Indonesia.

The lecturer, who asked not to be identified, said the arrests in Ho Chi Minh City, formerly Saigon, appeared to be part of a new crackdown on anti-Communist activities.

Amnesty International, a human rights organization, said it received independent confirmation that four of the six dissidents named by the professor had been arrested and were being held incommunicado. The four were identified as Hoang Hai Thuy, Doan Quoc Sy and Duong Hung Cuoc, all writers, and Khuat Duy Trac, a singer.

Three others dissidents — Ly Thuy Y, a writer; To Kieu Ngam, a novelist; and Pham Thich Thu, a poet — were also re-arrested on May 2, according to an Amnesty International document published in London, where the organization is based.

The Amnesty International report made no mention of the other two dissidents who the former professor said had been arrested, Tran Da Tu, a poet, and Dang Giao, a journalist.

Amnesty International said the reason for the arrests was not known. But the raids followed allegations in the Vietnamese press that the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency was trying to subvert Vietnam by funding writers.

The arrests, like the detention of 12 leading Buddhists in April, may be designed to bring intellectuals and religious circles under stricter political control, the rights organization report said.

The former professor said that one of the three writers arrested, Doan Quoc Sy, had fought in the war against the French colonial rulers and was among South Vietnam's leading novelists before the Communist takeover of April 1975.

Amnesty International said that he was sent to a re-education camp without trial in April 1976 and was released in January 1980.

Another prominent novelist, Hoang Hai Thuy, was first jailed for calling North Vietnamese writers "cultural slaves" during a political meeting in 1977, according to the rights report.

The unidentified former teacher left Vietnam last year, reaching Giang Island off northern Indonesia aboard a small boat. He was kept informed of the activities of other dissidents by other refugees.

He said he belonged to an underground group that printed and distributed two magazines, People's Struggle and Struggle, after 1975. The cell collapsed three years later, after producing 10 editions, when one of its senior members was arrested. The teacher said that clandestine anti-Communist magazines still existed in Vietnam.

## Despite Concessions, Bolivian Workers Strike

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

LA PAZ — Bolivian workers began a general strike Thursday, despite wide concessions made Wednesday by the government of President Hernán Siles Zuazo to avert a strike.

The executive committee of the Bolivian Workers Central, which includes all unions in the nation of 5.8 million people, voted 13-8 Wednesday night in favor of an indefinite strike to demand stable food prices, higher wages and a unilateral moratorium on pay increases to foreign commercial creditors.

The walkout could be costly in economic as well as political terms. Bolivia, the poorest of the South American nations, is four months behind on payments of its \$4.4 billion in foreign debt and cannot afford to send an Olympic team to Los Angeles. Finance Minister Oscar Bonifaz said the strike could cost the economy \$15 million to \$17 million a day.

The Workers Central, which represents 95 percent of the nation's laborers, went ahead with the strike despite 30 decrees issued by Wednesday an attempt to meet the demands.

The decree included a formal agreement to temporarily suspend foreign debt payments to international commercial banks.

Another decree pledged Bolivia would not use more than one-quarter of its income from exports to pay interest on its foreign debt.

The Workers Central objected, however, to a statement that the government would seek to renegotiate the foreign debt. The labor group wants a unilateral permanent cutoff of payments. (AP, UPI)

## Greeks' Antipathy Slows Plan for Nudist Resorts

New York Times Service

ATHENS — Greece's efforts to introduce official nudist resorts on a large scale this year have failed because of a lack of public support.

Largely overcoming the once-volatile objections of the Greek Orthodox Church, the government sought public approval at the local level. But the average Greek just does not seem to like the idea.

Eleni Bouou, who is responsible for the project in the National Tourist Organization of Greece, said that local governing bodies approved only two of 20 applications made for nudist resorts. Problems remain even with those two, and the earliest they can open is the summer of 1985.

The government wanted several resorts to open this summer to attract more high-income travelers among what it says are 40 million tourists worldwide.

The considerations are economic, stemming from the awareness that all of Greece's major competitors in the Mediterranean tourist trade benefit from the fact that they have official nudist resorts.

Nikos Skoulas, the secretary general of the tourist office, said that Spain and Yugoslavia are each host to half a million nudists each year, and that Greece's target is the same figure. This would be 9 percent of the current tourist total and would bring in at least \$300 million more.

"We have an enormous potential to develop this sector of the tour-

ism trade," he said. "Since one of our priority targets is to attract more high-income travelers, we certainly cannot abandon this project."

Last October, all parties in Parliament approved a bill legalizing official nudist resorts. It specified that licenses be granted only with the approval of bodies known as local administration organizations.

These groups were set up by the Socialist government of Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou under its policy of decentralization.

The groups have blunted the objections of the church to the nudist resorts but have not obtained the support of people in their areas.

Miss Bouou said many residents felt that although the resorts must be isolated, they would have a corrupting influence on their areas' social fabric.

For years, unofficial nudist beaches have existed on secluded coastlines, especially on Mykonos and Ios islands. Until recently, the police were obliged to arrest and try nudists if a member of the public claimed to be offended.

Most distraught over the situation is Greece's sole nudist club, the 2,000-member Protoplasti.

Dimitris Pazaris, its president, said that Greece was ideally suited for such resorts because of its long summer season. He added that the group could be host to the 1986 World Congress of Nudists if at least a few resorts were operating by then.

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INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE, FRIDAY, JULY 6, 1984

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## Homeland Created by South Africa Trying to Eject a Million Blacks, Researchers Say

By Allister Sparks  
*Washington Post Service*

ANNEBURG — One of the tribal homelands created by South Africa is trying to eject a million blacks, according to researchers at a university here.

Bophuthatswana, one of four homelands that South Africa regards as independent, is trying to evict blacks who are not members of the tribe, for whom the territory was estab-

lished it works the other way around. Since the African government began establishing all homelands for the majority black population 21 years ago, it has removed an estimated 3.5 million blacks from the main part of the country and resented them there.

Ironically, Bophuthatswana has gained a reputation as the one comparative success story in South Africa's attempt to defuse the black de-

mand for political rights by creating small tribal states.

It has a skillful leader, President Lucas Mangope, a former schoolmaster who has impressed white businessmen and encouraged some to invest there. The homeland has developed to the point where only 6 percent of its revenue comes in direct assistance from South Africa.

Its constitution contains a bill of rights, and Mr. Mangope says that Bophuthatswana is a refuge for blacks from South Africa's apartheid laws. He has written a book about it called "A Place for All."

According to its constitution, anyone can become a Bophuthatswana citizen after five years of residence. In fact, only members of the Tswana tribe are citizens. The South African legislation that gave the homeland nominal independence six years ago automatically made all Tswana citizens, whether they live in the territory or not.

Thousands of non-Tswanas are being arrested and fined, according to members of the development studies program at Johannesburg's Witwatersrand University who have been doing research in Bophuthatswana for three years.

The program's chairman, Jeremy H. Keenan,

a professor of social anthropology at the university, says attempts by the Bophuthatswana government to harass non-Tswanas into leaving have included stopping deliveries of baby food and medical supplies to clinics in the areas where they live.

Mr. Keenan says these people, who number nearly 1 million, have been subjected to harassment by the Bophuthatswana government for several years. He contends that despite its reputation among whites, Mr. Mangope's administration is increasingly unpopular among blacks

Other residents must apply for citizenship. Until recently, few had done so. Now the Bophuthatswana government is forcing those noncitizens to leave. It contends that they are squatters although, according to Mr. Keenan, most have been there since long before the homeland was declared independent.

Some are landowners, whole clans that bought land in special freehold areas north of Pretoria 30 or more years ago. Others settled there over the years to be within commuting distance of jobs in Pretoria and the industrialized Witwatersrand. Many were born there.

Mr. Keenan says these people, who number nearly 1 million, have been subjected to harassment by the Bophuthatswana government for several years. He contends that despite its reputation among whites, Mr. Mangope's administration is increasingly unpopular among blacks

and that it is turning on the non-Tswanas as scapegoats.

When the initial harassment failed to force the non-Tswanas out, Mr. Keenan says, the Bophuthatswana government passed a land law in August prohibiting noncitizens from occupying land or premises in the homeland, except with special permission which they had to get within 30 days.

Few got the permission, Mr. Keenan says, and when there was a scramble by the non-Tswanas to apply for citizenship they met with bureaucratic obstruction. Now, he says, people are being arrested indiscriminately under the new law.

The homeland's minister of lands and rural development, D.C. Mokale, referred to these arrests in a speech June 28 when he said the government's patience with the squatters had run out.

After adoption of the land law, Mr. Mokale said, the government had devised a strategy that would lead to the prosecution of the squatters and the "purging" of the "infested" areas.

Mr. Keenan describes the situation in some areas as "total anarchy."

"People are being arrested willy-nilly and abuses are rife," he said. "The authorities are exploiting the people's illiteracy and their lack of understanding of legal processes to make them pay fines when they think they are paying bail."

"Many have been kept in prison for up to two weeks before being brought to court. Relatives and defense lawyers have been given false information. Names and court rolls have been altered to confuse those charged and their lawyers."

"Some people have been fined," Mr. Keenan added, "and then immediately rearrested as second offenders. Many are now fleeing to escape the harassment."

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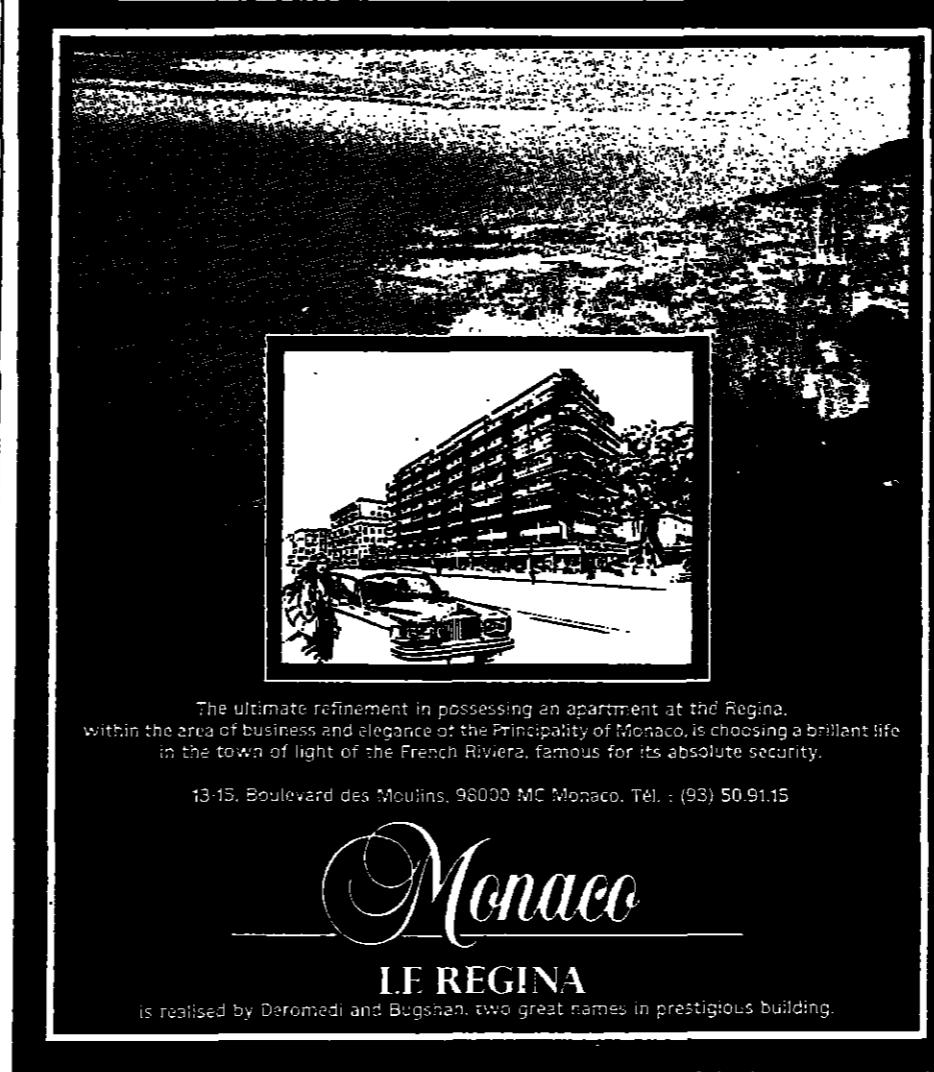
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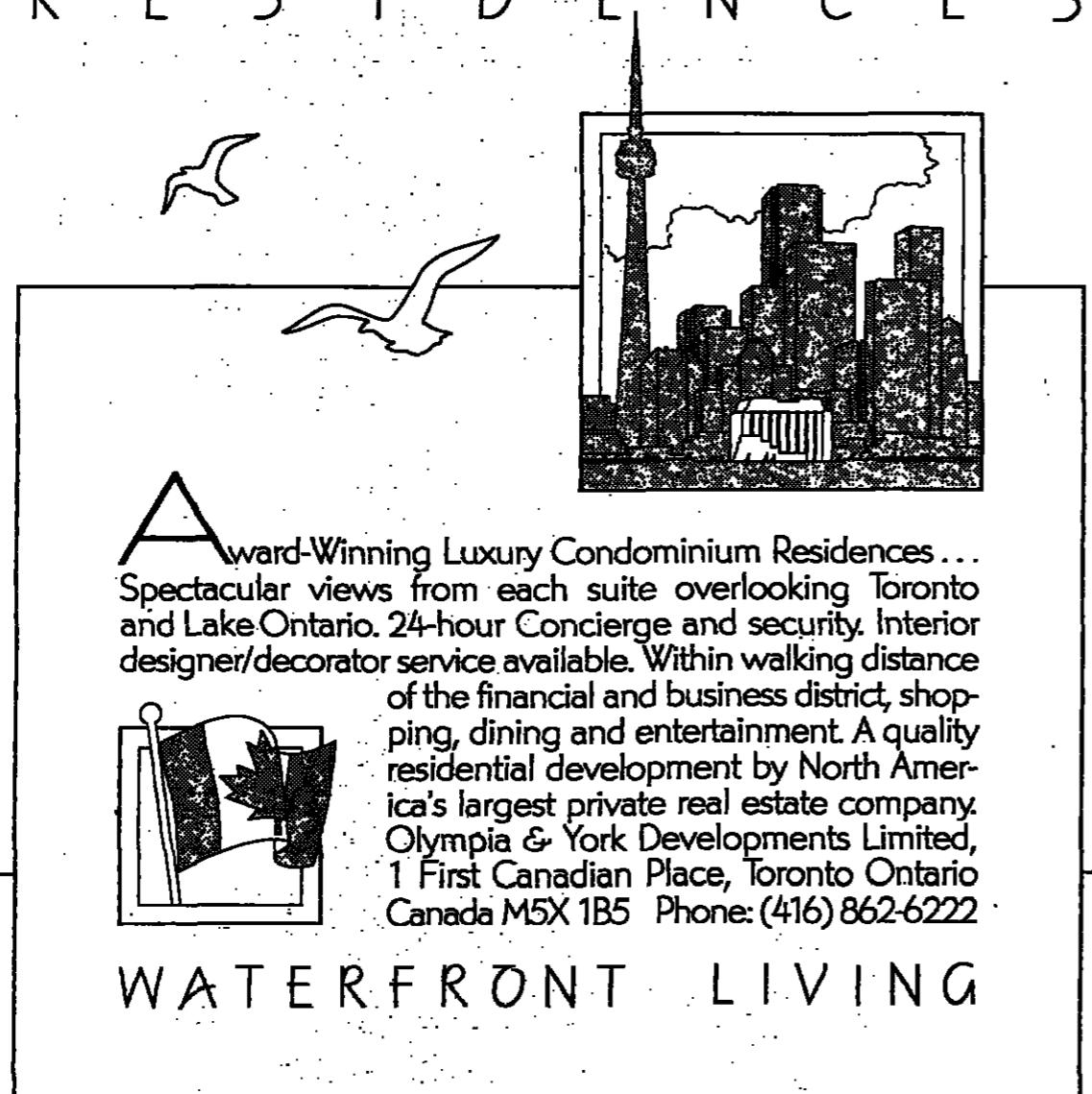
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# INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

## The Biggest Tax Haven

Move over Netherlands Antilles. Watch out, Swiss bankers. Uncle Sam is setting up his own tax haven. No more need to create dummy corporations or sacrifice interest in numbered accounts. Big-time tax avoiders may soon be able to get the high interest and security of U.S. Treasury and triple-A corporate bonds without fear of the tax collector.

This opportunity is provided by the big tax bill recently passed by Congress, which requires tax withholding on interest paid to foreign investors. The repeal opens the way for the U.S. Treasury, along with corporate borrowers, to take full advantage of the sometimes shady billions floating around the anonymous Eurobond market. The Treasury usually favors extension rather than repeal of withholding measures. But its need for new markets for its burgeoning debt has overshadowed its traditional commitment to honest tax-paying.

The respectable argument for repeal of withholding is that it will remove artificial barriers to the free flow of capital. But for most foreign investors, tax withholding is a barrier to buying U.S. securities only if they want to cheat their own countries' tax systems. Most countries have signed treaties with the United States which, in return for concessions important to the United States, either eliminate or reduce withholding for their citizens. The only catch is that, to benefit from treaty exemptions or credits, foreign investors have to let their own governments know about their investment income, which many do not want to do.

While supporters of repeal prefer to speak of tax "sheltering" rather than ugly old tax cheating, there is no ambiguity about the expected source of interest among foreign investors. Experts advise the Treasury that it will not be able to peddle its securities in the Eurobond market unless it eliminates all disclosure requirements and, either directly or indirectly, converts to the anonymous bearer bonds traded on the Eurobond market — propositions that the Treasury is now considering.

The Treasury Department hopes that attracting more foreign capital will help reduce U.S. interest rates and hence lower the value of the dollar on foreign exchanges. But in the short run, as some people predicted, repeal of withholding added to upward pressure on the dollar. The dollar not only surged on the news that repeal had passed, but even rose 10 days earlier on a premature rumor of passage. That is more bad news for U.S. exports.

This blatant attempt to persuade foreign investors to finance still more of the U.S. debt will not endear America to allies who are struggling with recovery problems far more severe than America's. Nor will it make them inclined to help the United States track down those that repeat had passed, but even rose 10 days earlier on a premature rumor of passage. That is more bad news for U.S. exports.

— THE WASHINGTON POST.

## Playing Visa Politics

It bears saying again: Americans are the losers whenever a politically controversial foreigner is denied a visit to the United States. Americans were the gainers when the Reagan administration reversed itself and admitted Roberto d'Aubuisson, the Salvadoran rightist. Like it or not, he is an influential figure, the runner-up in a presidential election, and his views need to be heard and examined. But this argument cuts across the spectrum.

To give an evenhanded appearance to its past exclusion of Mr. d'Aubuisson, the administration also denied visas to Guillermo Ungo and Ruben Zamora, political allies of the leftist insurgents. In the case of Mr. Ungo, a Social Democrat, it was alleged that on a previous trip he collected money for guerrillas.

Mr. Zamora was accused of failing to condemn the killing of a U.S. military adviser. Both allegations were denied, just as Mr. d'Aubuisson denied any part in a recent plot to kill Thomas Pickering, the U.S. ambassador to El Salvador. But American critics were finally able to confront the rightist leader.

His admission was also defended as a way of encouraging him to play by democratic rules. But what by democratic rule is the exclusion of Mr. Ungo and Mr. Zamora justified? Visas are not merit badges; admission does not imply approval of any visitor's politics. It offers Americans a chance to test the soundness of those beliefs — a test that the administration's arguments for exclusion continue to fail.

— THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## If She Helps the Ticket

On one side, Walter Mondale has been hearing some infuriating demands. If he wants to win in November, feminist say, he has to nominate a woman to run with him. Otherwise, Judy Goldsmith, president of the National Organization for Women, has said, "I don't know how we can go out to women and say 'Here's something to work for.'"

On the other side, traditionalists sputter at what sounds like impudent presumption. The test of a candidate, they pronounce, should not be gender but qualification to be president.

It is a dismaying dialogue on both sides.

The feminists suffer from a crippling coarseness of style. They may sometimes feel embarrassed, driven to shrillness. But if, as a matter of pure political arithmetic, they are right about putting a woman on the ticket, that should be obvious to any serious presidential candidate. If not, issuing threats sounds even more shrill.

Yet to be shrill is no worse than to be righteous, like the people who say the women vice presidential candidates so far proposed lack the requisite standing and experience. Why, it is said, none of them is even a senator.

Where is it written that only senators are qualified to become president? Surely Ronald Reagan does not subscribe to that maxim. Or that mere representatives are not qualified, like Geraldine Ferraro of Queens? Representative Morris Udall, who lost New Hampshire to Jimmy Carter by a hair in 1976, must surely

disagree. So must a longtime congressman from Michigan named Gerald Ford.

Where is it written that governors and mayors, like Diane Feinstein of San Francisco, are too local, too provincial? That did not stop Richard Nixon from picking Spiro Agnew, a suburban politician who became governor of Maryland. Remember the main foreign affairs credential of Georgia's Governor Carter: He was a member of the Trilateral Commission.

Presidential candidates have always chosen their running mates for reasons of practical demography, not idealized democracy. One might even say demography is destiny: This candidate was chosen because he could deliver Texas, that one because he personified rectitude, that one because he appealed to the other wing of the party. On occasion, Americans find it necessary to rationalize this rough-and-ready process. What a splendid system, they say, that takes little-known men, tests them in high office and permits them to grow into statesmen. This rationale may even be right, but then let it also be fair. Why shouldn't a little-known woman have that opportunity?

The United States may even be gradually elevating its standards for choosing vice presidential candidates. But that should be done fairly, also. Meanwhile, the indispensable credential for a Woman Who is the same as for a Man Who — one who helps the ticket.

— THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## Other Opinion

### Lebanon is Lebanese Business

Again there is the glimmer of hope that [Lebanese leaders] are edging toward a modus vivendi in the greater Beirut area which would permit a semblance of normal life and provide a basis for political reforms in the future. Whether that happens will depend in large part on the extent to which the most powerful factions, especially the Christian Maronite militias, have correctly interpreted the events of the last nine months. They have to accept that the domestic affairs of Lebanon are not a vital

Western interest. While American marines occupied the shooting gallery around Beirut airport, President Reagan persuaded himself to the contrary. Few people believed it then and even fewer believe it now. The Lebanese must be encouraged to believe that the fate of their country is in their own hands. It has been convenient, and sometimes correct, for Lebanon to blame others for contributing to their successive crises. The less they can honestly employ that argument, the greater the chances of building on this week's modest successes.

— The Financial Times (London).

### FROM OUR JULY 6 PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

#### 1909: Turkey vs. Russia in Persia

ST. PETERSBURG — The Persian situation has now become the chief subject of discussion in the press. It is no longer merely the case of a neighboring State in a condition of anarchy; it is the "Russian Morocco," as people are beginning to call it. The Young Turks are desirous of celebrating their entrance into the family of constitutional States by victories on the battlefield. A war between Russia and Turkey for Persia, or in Persia, is not an impossibility. Russia has sent troops to Tabriz, has spent a million roubles in Persia, and is preparing to send an expedition to Teheran. Can she be now expected to beat a retreat because she meets with a certain hostility in the country and great hostility from the agents of Turkey? It is very probable that Russia will take the risk and that a conflict with Turkey is imminent.

#### 1934: Dock Crisis in San Francisco

SAN FRANCISCO — After hours of the severest strike rioting the country has witnessed in years, in which eighteen persons were wounded on July 5 by gunfire, several of them critically, and scores of others were gassed or injured by clubs and stones, Acting-Governor Frank Merriam ordered the National Guard to take over the San Francisco waterfront as attempts by the city's Industrial Association to break the longshoremen's blockade threatened further serious violence. As the Acting-Governor prepared to proclaim martial law, 2,000 militiamen with full field equipment moved into the strike zone. Little progress is being made by President Roosevelt's special mediation board, whose proposals for arbitration of the dispute have been rejected by both shippers and longshoremen.

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## A Poet in Exile: Notes on Brecht in New York

by Edith Sloss

SAT in the front seat upstair in the double-decker bus on New York's Fifth Avenue, at the famous man. When the Flatiron Building loomed out of the dusk, he was moved. He told me that his father had bought back a paperweight in its from a trip to America and put it on his desk. As a boy he had sat at it; to him it always meant America.

Downtown we went to the famous theater on Madison Street after the Manhattan Bridge. This vast place was only half filled. The audience — talking, reading newspapers, buying peanuts in vendors, littering the floor with shells — seemed hardly to mind action onstage: gesticulating people in bright silk clothes and their faces, wooden sticks cleaving, warriors climbing over chairs to run a city. The story was known to every Chinese in the audience; they could enter the stories claiming their lives to them at any time. The famous man next to me — small, hunched forward, silent — did not find the events on stage the least boring, but the rest of us chattered almost as much as the Chinese. They were Central European intellectuals, me or less famous where they came from, now displaced and unknown in America. Knowing they were us, I was surprised to see their mannerisms resembled those of the middle-class ends of my parents I had despised so long. They embarrassed me by calling me "the little painter," not only because I was the youngest, but probably because they were inclined that I was going an honest-to-goodness American school, I so already less of refugee than they.

I had come along to see Elisabeth Bergner, having had a crush on all the little girls my age, staring for hours at a photo of her it had hung over another teenager's bed, as Viola dressed as a boy. At she had not cooed and that in her stead there was only Bert Brecht, that his father was a businessman who had kept a paperweight on his desk to my own, that his friends were so bourgeois, I disappointed in him. But above all, that in his studio on 57th Street were all we had me: the young woman whom Brecht lived with had ordering drinks and trays of smorgasborg from the Danish restaurant across the street — that was too much for an earnest student like me.

"Offering all this fancy food, smoking those fat cigars," I complained when along again with my friend Langerhans, with whom I had a basic existence in a West 70s rooming house, "for a man to writes for people!" But Langerhans merely quoted Brecht's words: "Or he who lives in affluence lives pleasantly."

The next time saw Brecht he puzzled me even more. As arranged, I had come to do some drawings for him, because, while trying to through sites at the Art Students' League, I had been working factories and a waitress, and this seemed to be a more adequate of earning living.

As I walked to the studio with the big slanting skylight I saw we're quite site. The room looked large and the filtered sunlight made it seemly. Brecht waved his cigar at one of the many wicker chairs. There was not much other furniture: a grand piano stood with books, a table, somewhere a double couch. A small door led to a kitcette. I sat down. He sat opposite and looked at me curiously. last he said: "Draw yourself."

I had understood I was to make illustrations for some of his writings. "Yes, draw yourself. Nude." He stuck at his ear and died. "You know, in one of those *unzüchtig* attitudes you in the night when you were here." *Unzüchtig*. I had honestly never had that word. Only much later did I find out it was the German's unseemly or immodest. But I understood what he meant. Earnings always the art student's uniform — old jeans — I must have looked around, sprawled even, maybe with a leg over the arm a chair that earlier evening. Apparently this European man, with old-fashioned upbringing, interpreted this American liberty of expression moving in his own way, had perhaps been disapproving, any rate had been excited by it. "You do draw the nude in us, isn't you?" he went on. "So why not now? So why not us?" It was reasonable, but impossible.

I was frozen with the sketchbook in my lap. When he got up to me, I moved to another chair and then to another. I was so shy. "I like his writing," I thought. "I am living with Langerhans — how can I push away a famous man?" — and then this cigar was this unshaven cheek. In the end our peculiar mimet, this guard stalking as we moved all over the studio, was interrupted by a corbell. A group of visitors came in behind a pudgy bespectacled man; I think it was Kurt Weill. I was glad, even if again I was reduced as "the little painter."

At the Art Students' League, I bragged I had met the famous Bertolt Brecht, but not even the kids in the Young Communists' group knew who he was. I explained that he had written the script "Hannen Also Die," but few had heard about that unsuccessful Hollywood film. (In the movie, Brecht described what was taking place in Europe then. Because it was too horrible, the public did not want to see it.) In the end, a small neighborhood movie in Rome showed the first time myself. The people in the audience, who had seen through those experiences themselves, sat chilled and sad.)

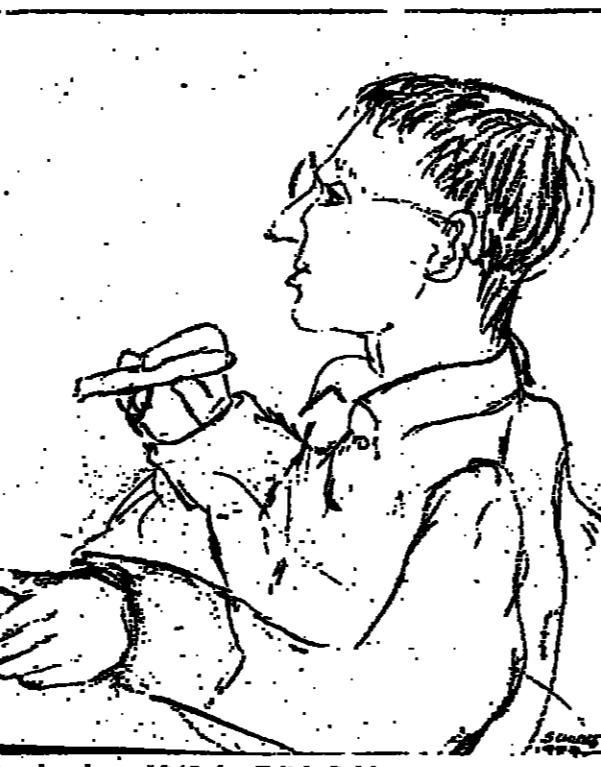
I went back to the studio on 57th Street a few more times, with and without Langerhans. There were interminable political discussions I conjectures to which I hardly listened. I was used to this kind of thing because Langerhans' friends, like Brecht's, were given to dissection of Marxist theory and of current events and were ever emanating on how Hitler had come to power and how the German Communist Party had done so little to stop it. It was the st. and for me in my early 20s too remote, so I usually daydreamed instead of the older voices. Now that no one told me to live, I was drawing. Harry Sternberg, our teacher at the League, had the get into the habit of carrying a sketchbook and pen, to serve and draw: in the subway, in the automat, in company. So I saw some of Brecht's friends sitting around; I drew Brecht.

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What is revealing are the surprising connections that someone like Sharma can bring into relief. He is the son of Narendra Sharma, a choreographer in New Delhi who heads his own company, the Bhoomika Dance Theater. Now a choreographer and dancer known for his own experimentation, the younger Sharma was trained in the technique his father derived from his own studies at the Almora School. That was the school directed in 1939-42 by the late Uday Shankar, whom many Americans knew as India's great dance experimentalist. Shankar's productions were highly theatrical, infused with contemporary forms and traditional imagery and idioms. As Bharat Sharma emphasizes, the school was a center of intense experimentation in that four-year period.

What is fascinating is that in evolving his own technique and creative process, Uday Shankar used what he himself absorbed during his stay in England at Dartington Hall, the famed arts school run by Dorothy Elmhurst, an American, and her husband, Leonard.



Brecht about 1945, by Edith Sloss.

He was a man, probably small, who listened more than he spoke. He shrewd like a businessman and as guarded in his statements. He had a south German accent. He sat back in his chair watching people, moving his chin, his eyes following the smoke from his cigar. His mouth was pursed, the lower lip jutting, the nose long. His eyes became small as pinpoints when he suddenly looked at someone sharply, like a rodent. Though he could make a cutting remark, penetrating someone's mental meanderings, generally he was insomniac, attentive or mildly amused. He wore a German worker's blue jacket with a low, open collar. It made his neck and throat seem, at times, poised to withdraw like a turtle's. This I thought his most remarkable, touching feature. His hair, cut very short, ended in an unruly fringe on his forehead. That he was rarely well-shaven and that he wore that jacket seemed to be for deliberate effect.

Brecht and Ruth Berlau, the Danish woman with whom he was living, were baffling. She in her 30s, he in his 40s, seemed ancient, and odd in their way of going about. Brecht's unwashed appearance, the smell of cigar smoke and drinks that always hung around the room, the smart cracks and tired cynicism of his friends, and everyone's outlandish bourgeois mannerisms confused me. I could not understand that old and tried revolutionaries behaved like that.

When they were not all theorizing or telling jokes, Brecht himself told dry little stories: How he had been stopped by the police when out walking in California, where — if you used your legs and not your wheels — you were suspect. How he had seen leftist European intellectuals, now successful in Hollywood, ordering servants to throw them into the swimming pool in order to sober up. And how, when he had been asked all over the world, especially in Moscow, if he was a member of the Communist Party, he had always answered: "Read what I write."

Once I dropped in at the studio when on my way to eat. He was hungry, too, so he came along. I took him to a Waldorf Cafeteria on Lexington Avenue. The name intrigued him, so fancy for something so ordinary. He had never been in a cafeteria. Wary, he followed me in everything I did: got a tray, got silver, got a glass, stood in line to catch the eye of the bored attendant. We sat down together at one of the tables. At the others, in midafternoon in winter, were elderly men, not quite down and out, most of them without color, all of them alone. Brecht's eyes moved briskly. He was learning.

The Three-Penny Opera had been part of my childhood, when everyone was humming or quoting bits from it. A young Italian who worked for my father, who wore boots and sported a pearl-handled revolver, impressed my brother and me by hammering out "Mack the Knife" so sternly that he made the upright piano shake and dance.

I saw "The Three-Penny Opera" for the first time in the 1950s. Marc Blitzstein's translation, in New York. In the late 1920s, middle-class Germans appreciated Brecht's brutal, pleased to be taken seriously enough to be caricatured. And Well's songs touched the nerve of old German Romanticism, only half-buried under the tough, jazzy tunes. But three decades later in New York, the gutter slang, the rubbing-your-nose-in-the-dirt lesson, the European cabaret style, the typical German roughness and solemnity seemed suited and out of date. It reminded the audience not of what one disliked about society, but of what one disliked about Germany.

The top of the grand piano in Brecht's unkempt studio on 57th Street was littered with books on Villon, Céline, Werfel, over a version of "The Song of Bernadette." For this I finally did make drawings, which Brecht accepted. He never paid me for them, however. And there were his own manuscripts and letters.

He had just finished "The Chalk Circle." He lent it to me and "The Good Woman of Setzuan" and a volume of poems he wrote in Denmark when first in exile. These were short, the sometimes cumbersome German language reduced to clear, common words. They were not angry or teaching but simply about daily events and the homesick loneliness of a poet.

And then there was "The Children's Crusade," a long poem. I undertook to make a lithograph of it. To outline the several types of children and situations described in a single image was complicated. I had little experience and my pen line was awkward. But I was able to sustain the emotion that had made me want to do it in the first place all through the making of the lithograph. It was the first time a special feeling had made me do and carry through a picture.

It was about children from countries torn by war and revolution trudging through a snowy no man's land. While their fathers were killing each other they were scavengers together. The little girl delousing the boy, the Jew, the cripple, the Nazi, children of all ages and classes were banded together. Not directed by causes or gain, they were savages, innocent and pure, in the wilderness.

Zeljko Ivanek (Bill Gorton), Jane Seymour (Brett), Hart Bochner (Jake), Robert Carradine (Robert Cohn), from left.

from a novice. In conversation, Sharma turns out to be a sophisticated professional with a background in India that is highly interesting. He has also spent a year studying in New York with Hanya Holm, Alwin Nikolais and Murray Louis. He was a student at the Jacob's Pillow Dance Festival and he has danced with Claudia Gitelman's Dance Company in New York.

As is often the case with visitors from Asia, they know more about us than we do about them. Sharma has had wide exposure to American modern dance both in India — where Martha Graham, Cunningham, Louis and others have toured — and in his studies abroad. He is more than up on his family-tree information about the origins of modern dance (he mentions the famous tour of India in 1928 by Ruth St. Denis and Ted Shawn). He is a perfect example of what the festival is trying to do this summer. This is "to reveal the international influence of American modern dance," as noted in a specially published booklet.

What is revealing are the surprising connections that someone like Sharma can bring into relief. He is the son of Narendra Sharma, a choreographer in New Delhi who heads his own company, the Bhoomika Dance Theater. Now a choreographer and dancer known for his own experimentation, the younger Sharma was trained in the technique his father derived from his own studies at the Almora School. That was the school directed in 1939-42 by the late Uday Shankar, whom many Americans knew as India's great dance experimentalist. Shankar's productions were highly theatrical, infused with contemporary forms and traditional imagery and idioms. As Bharat Sharma emphasizes, the school was a center of intense experimentation in that four-year period.

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# INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune WEEKEND

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## Another Go at Hemingway

**P**ARIS — Since "A Farewell to Arms" with Gary Cooper and Helen Hayes in 1932, many writers, including William Faulkner, have tried with varying degrees of success to adapt Ernest Hemingway to films and television. Robert L. Joseph is the latest to try: He has turned the slim, taut (206 pages in paperback) "The Sun Also Rises" into a four-hour TV mini-series now being shot in France and Spain.

The first question, though perhaps not the most polite one, is why not leave the book alone?

There is always a clear and present danger of rationalizing yourself into a good job, which this is, by saying let's have another go at poor Ernest Hemingway," Joseph says. He is a chatty and astute man, a cascade of jokes in heavy-rimmed eyeglasses who met Hemingway a few times in the 1950s. Joseph's rationalization is that he sees himself as Hemingway's surrogate.

"I ask myself, if Hemingway had to earn his living as a screenwriter, what would he do with this story? Now it is a bit presumptuous to speak for the dead and to speak for a genius. But if not me, who? If not now, when?"

Hemingway was a very commercial writer. He didn't write for the *Tulane Review* or some paper with an editor with frayed cuffs and leaky rubbers and cracked glasses. In other words, what we tend to do is take a commercial writer who becomes a genius and say you can't touch him because he's sacrosanct. The fact is that he wrote to be read.

"Now if we can get 50 million people to catch a smell of Hemingway, to see a piece that says war is hell in colorful, vivid and sensual terms, who are we hurting? Who are we hurting? Ten purists who won't watch it anyway will say how could you do that? But they don't go to movies and they rarely go to

### MARY BLUME

theater and they like 'Beowulf' and 'Samson Agonistes' and three obscure poems by Ezra Pound. There comes a time when intellectualism is really gross."

"The Sun Also Rises," published in 1926, is set mostly in Paris and Pamplona and centers on Jake Barnes, an American newspaperman made impotent by a World War I wound, Lady Brett Ashley, a warmhearted nymphomania who loves him, and their circle of expatriate friends. The NBC mini-series is directed by James Goldstone and stars Hart Bochner as Jake and Jane Seymour as Brett. A very minor character in the book, Georgette, the tart with bad teeth, has been expanded into Stéphane Audran, a distinguished French actress with fine chops. "The Sun Also Rises" was made into an awful film in 1957 starring Tyrone Power and Ava Gardner.

"Why bury a masterpiece because Zanuck made a mistake?" says Bob Joseph. "He got a director who had never been to Europe, Henry King, he cast it with middle-aged people which was a disaster. Hemingway was writing about young people in their 20s." (The three main characters are, in fact, 34 years old; their friends are presumably of the same age.)

**A**mericans in their 20s are buying Hemingway like mad, according to Joseph. Since they know nothing of war (Goldstone, the director, took his cast to visit the D-Day graveyards), Joseph, who is co-producing the mini-series, looks on his adaptation as an anti-war document and as an introduction to World War I. "World War I was the most underrated war," he says.

"Kids today have blurred the two wars; World War I is blended into World War II. I've changed it so Jake is not wounded at the Italian front but with the French because most Americans don't know that the Italians were on our side in World War I."

"There's a battle scene where we actually see Jake wounded and I've tried to create an ambience of amputees to remind people what Paris and London looked like after World War I. When Hemingway wrote, the streets were peopled with cripples, amputees and people on little platforms. The stink of World War I was everywhere so he didn't have to write about the war. Hemingway tried to say war is hell by doing it in the cafes and bullfights and sex encounters and a lot of smoking and drinking because he was a commercial writer. Shakespeare used melodrama in 'Macbeth' and Hemingway exploited human frailties, and if Fox is willing to pay up some money and NBC is willing to put it on, nobody's going to be ashamed."

Joseph, 60, is equally at home in the worlds of culture and commerce. The son of



Robert L. Joseph.

Mippopolous becomes a Russian assassin for the late czar, and Jake's sidekick Bill becomes "a more colorful man who's just looking for a marvelous way to finish what he didn't do in the war, which is get killed."

No bulls are killed in the bullfights, there is little smoking, and there would have been no drinking if Joseph hadn't fired off a memo to NBC. "I said taking drinking from Hemingway's 'The Sun Also Rises' — you might just as well take the Jews out of the Holocaust, the whales out of 'Moby Dick,' slavery out of the Civil War. I mean, I went on and on, I think it's the best writing I've ever done."

There will be seven breaks for commercials in each two-hour segment. "I've written absolutely phony act curtains. They're false but Picasso once said art is the lie that tells the truth, I try to find the right lie before the Cadillac commercial."

"At least we have a classy show like this that they call bumpers. A bumper is when a scene ends and before we go into a commercial we frame it. What we're conceiving here, because we never want our audience to forget it's about World War I, is every act break will have an impressionistic version of something we have seen earlier in the piece."

Sometimes you don't get bumpers. Joseph had none on "World War III," his mini-series about the end of the world, which closes with the Russians and Americans, through miscalculation, each pressing the button. "I cut to Red Square where kids are playing and to some park in Washington where kids are playing and then go to black. But there were no bumpers on that show so we went from the end of the world — on my brother's grave I tell you this is true — we went from the end of the world to a Scott's toilet-paper advertisement without a beat. And I sat there and I said, you know, maybe that's destined and the end of the world will be heralded by a toilet paper commercial."

So this one will have a bumper. "When Jake says the last line, 'Yes, isn't it pretty to think so?' — such a marvelous word Hemingway used, pretty — at least there'll be a bumper saying 'The Sun Also Rises' and three Americans impaled on bayonets. And then we'll go to a deodorant ad."

The sun also sets.



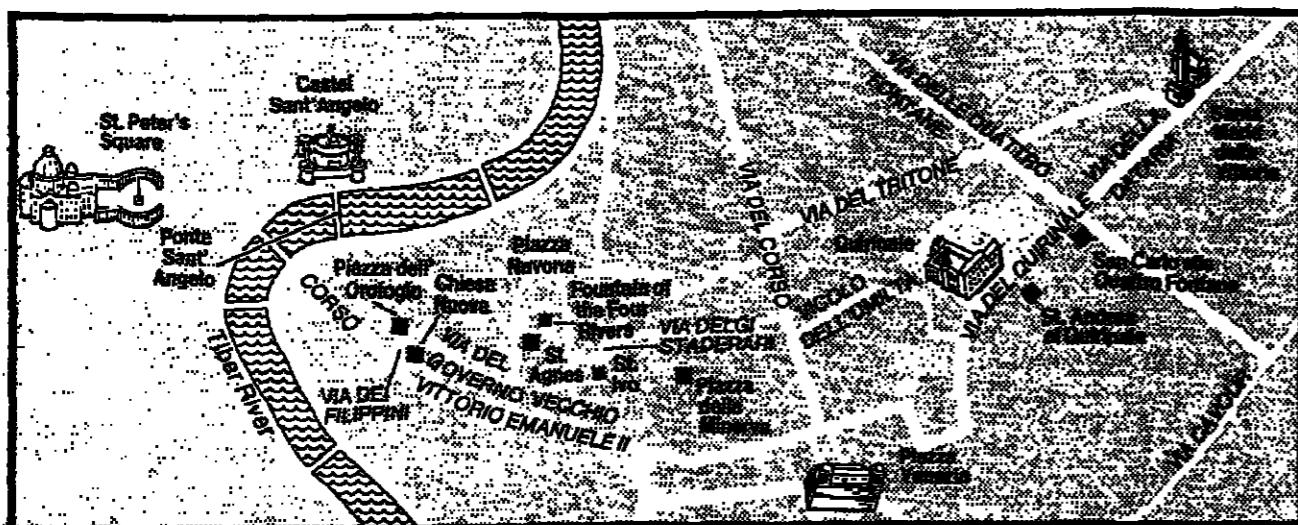
Zeljko Ivanek (Bill Gorton), Jane Seymour (Brett), Hart Bochner (Jake), Robert Carradine (Robert Cohn), from left.

## The Cross-Cultural Celebration of a U.S. Dance Anniversary

by Anna Kisselgoff

**E**W YORK — There are many ways to celebrate a 50th anniversary. You can cut your cake and eat it, too, looking back upon the glorious past. And certainly the American Dance Festival, a fountainhead of creativity in modern dance, has that past. The festival, conceived at Bennington College in 1944, long resident at Connecticut College and now based at Duke University, in Durham, North Carolina, is nonetheless marking its 50th anniversary this summer in a number of unexpected ways. It's taking around more than backward. Several dance companies from Asia as well as Europe are joining American dance troupes in the festival's performance season, and, in addition, 13 choreographers from Asia, Africa, Mexico and Europe have been especially invited to join the celebration. The idea, and it's not one that immediately springs to mind, is to illustrate the influence of American modern dance in spirit and in form as it's been felt in the least likely places. This cross-cultural experiment, signed by Charles Reinhart, the festival's director, may turn out to be as enlightening for Americans as the other way around. One of the choreographic guests, 27-year-old Bharat Sharma, is one of the choreographers from Asia who's been invited to join the celebration. The idea, and it's not one that immediately springs to mind, is to illustrate the influence of American modern dance in spirit and in form as it's been felt in the

## TRAVEL



## What's Doing in Rome

by Henry Kamm

**R**OME — Nothing special has been announced for Rome's spring and summer visitors. No spectacular museum exhibitions, no major series of concerts or operas in preparation, no anniversary to be celebrated with fanfares, fancy costumes and fireworks.

Is this necessarily a bad thing for the traveler? This temporary Roman would say that it leaves the visitor nothing to enjoy but Rome, and that's been a good thing for a millennium or two. And, given the spirit of improvisation of the city's cultural authorities, the customary summer festival will indeed be put together at the last minute.

With a little imagination, any visitor can put together his own cultural festival. Art exhibitions, for instance, need not confine you to a museum or gallery — the treasures of Rome are so manifold that you can assemble your own.

**T**ake, for example, the works of Gian Lorenzo Bernini and Francesco Borromini, the two great Baroque architects who transformed the face of this city — and architecture in general — in the 17th century. A leisurely and edifying walk of one or two days can encompass many of their major works.

St. Peter's Square is the place to begin. The colonnade that surrounds the square is the work of Bernini, as is the fountain to the left of the obelisk. Bernini was the last in the succession of great architects, beginning with Michelangelo, to put a master hand to the basilica itself. In doing so, he transformed what started out as a masterpiece of Renaissance architecture into a masterpiece of Baroque.

Inside the church, Bernini created the Chair of St. Peter, which incorporates the traditional throne of the pope, and the baldachin, or canopy, that surrounds the papal altar on four spiral bronze columns. The monument of Urban VIII to the right behind the chair and that of Alexander VII to the left between the chair and the canopy show Bernini as a sculptor. Finally, the large Chapel of the Blessed Sacrament has a wrought-iron gate by Borromini and a gilded bronze tabernacle by Bernini.

Leaving the Vatican in the direction of Castel Sant'Angelo, you will arrive at Bernini's Ponte Sant'Angelo, a bridge across the Tiber lined with statues of angels. Cross it

and continue up Corso Vittorio Emanuele II toward Piazza Venezia. A few blocks from the river, on your left, is the Chiesa Nuova. To the left of this well-known church of the Counter-Reformation stands the ingeniously curved facade of the Oratory, which Borromini designed to form an architectural whole with the older church. Up one block on the Via dei Filippini is the Piazza dell'Orologio, named after the curved clock tower with which Borromini topped the building's other facade.

A walk of a few blocks up the winding and lively Via del Governo Vecchio leads to Piazza Navona, which contains major works of both the great architects. No doubt the legend that links Borromini's Church of St. Agnes to Bernini's Fountain of the Four Rivers is pure fancy, but it is amusing to recall that the statue representing the Nile is supposed to be averting its eyes from the sight of the church's facade, and that the figure representing the River Plate is said to hold up his mighty arm to keep the church from falling on him.

Leaving the Piazza Navona by the short street opposite the fountain will take you onto Corso del Rinascimento. Cross it to the Archivio di Stato, which is identified by a plaque. Through the portal, across the courtyard, rises the Church of St. Ivo, with its extraordinary spiral tower, a Borromini masterpiece. It is open only Saturday afternoon and during Sunday morning Mass; at other times a caretaker, whose office is to the right of the portal, will let visitors in (the standard tip is 1,000 lire, or about 60 cents).

Back on the street, turn right and into the Via degli Staderari. Two piazzas up is the Piazza della Minerva, with Bernini's monument composed of a small and charming marble elephant that carries on his back an Egyptian obelisk of the sixth century B.C.

The Via del Corso is reached by walking along the right flank of the Minerva Church. Cross it and turn left into Vico dell'Urnita, which changes its name to Via della Dataria and takes you to the Quirinal, the presidential palace. A walk down the Via del Quirinale takes you past two of the greatest Baroque churches, both on the right side: Bernini's Sant'Andrea al Quirinale and Borromini's San Carlo alle Quattro Fontane.

Piazza Navona is one of the world's great sources of ice cream. The most famous treat is Tre Scalini's *tartufi*, a chocolate-covered chocolate ice cream ball with a can-

died cherry at its center, covered with whipped cream. A bargain at 3,500 lire.

But the cognoscenti go to either of the two ice-cream establishments on the Via di Tor Millina, the Navona and Da Quinto.

**F**or something more substantial, the itinerary offers varied possibilities. At the upper end of the price scale, there is Taverna Giulia, at Vico dell'Oro 23, off the right side of Corso Vittorio as you head from the Vatican to the Chiesa Nuova. (tel: 656-9768; reservations are a good idea because the restaurant is small and well-known.) Specialties are the fish dishes of the Genoa region and the preparations of pasta with *pesto*, a basil-based sauce. Closed Sunday and August. Lunch for two with house wines should run to about 75,000 lire.

A few blocks farther up Corso Vittorio, opposite Piazza Navona, is the small Piazza del Biscione, where the cellar restaurant Da Pancrazio (tel: 656-1246) seems to have been a fixture since the time of Julius Caesar, who was assassinated nearby. The food is standard Roman, excellent for the pasta course, less interesting subsequently. Grilled meats and roast lamb are good. Closed Wednesday and Aug. 5 to 20. About 66,800 lire for two.

Nearer the Quirinal, at Via del Vaccaro 1, is Abruzzi (tel: 679-3897), a modest restaurant where lunch for two can be had for about 41,700 lire. Specialties include the cold vegetable hors d'oeuvres, two good pasta dishes (*omarelli abruzzese* with mushrooms, peas, tomatoes and ham, and *bucatini amariciana*, with bacon and tomatoes) and roast lamb. Closed Saturday and August.

**A**s for accommodations, the Hotel Raphael, Largo Febi 2, near Piazza Navona (tel: 654-1233), has always drawn a selective clientele who favor its quiet, old-fashioned charm. They include Bettino Craxi, who keeps his suite there even now that he is prime minister. A double ranges from 140,000 lire to 174,000 lire; single about 90,000 lire.

The Santa Chiara, Via Santa Chiara 21 (tel: 654-0455), near the Pantheon, offers doubles at about 102,000 lire including breakfast, and singles at about 68,500 lire. An added convenience is the Restaurant Archimede, in the same building, which offers good food in an old-fashioned setting.

Nearby, the Albergo del Sole, Piazza della Rotonda 63 (tel: 678-0441) charges 75,000 lire double, 41,700 lire single.

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## INTERNATIONAL DATEBOOK

## AUSTRIA

**CITY HALL** (tel: 2874).  
**VIENNA**, Bösendorfer Hall (tel: 65.66.51).  
**RECITAL** — July 13: Stefano Cibita piano (Chopin, Bach).  
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## The Reality of William Tell

by Mavis D. Guindard

**L**UCERNE — This summer, as always, thousands of people will be drawn here to visit the haunts of William Tell, the legendary Swiss hero who probably never existed.

About 40,000 will come to Interlaken to watch the play written about him by a German poet who never came to Switzerland. On Aug. 1, the Swiss national holiday, countless bonfires will be lit in villages, on mountainsides and lakeshores, to celebrate a distant fight for independence whose central figure is William Tell.

"For centuries, Swiss historians have fought an endless battle over William Tell, exhausting themselves in the search of documents and the publication of lost tomes," says Catherine Santschi, a Geneva archivist.

The legend was first debased in 1760, when a book written anonymously by a clergyman, Uriel Freudenberger, traced the tale back to the Nordic saga of Toko, one of the archers of Blue-Toothed Harold. The Dutch script has all the details of the plot: the archer forced to shoot at an apple placed on his child's head, a second arrow hidden to murder the tyrant, and so on. The only way to tell Toko from Tell is that Toko used a longbow and Tell a crossbow.

Modern historians agree on this Nordic source, but the heresy so incensed the people of Altendorf, where Tell is supposed to have shot his arrow, that the execution of the canton of Uri burned the book in the public square. A century later, in 1895, a monument to Tell was erected on that spot.

The story of William Tell, sung in ballads about the time of Robin Hood, first appeared in 1470 in a manuscript bound in white pigskin. While the Pact of Alliance, sealed in 1291 by the men of Uri, Schwyz, and Unterwald, is measured as the earliest record of the many treaties that built the Swiss Confederation, the 15th-century White Book gives the first written account of the 13th-century event.

It dwells on the abuses of the Hapsburg bailiffs that led the freemen to swear a pact of mutual defense. Since, historians have shown that the documents were revised, rewritten and sometimes antedated to justify the uprisings.

The first illustration of these conflicts was in the 1507 Basel edition of Etienne's "Chronicum Helveticum." One woodcut shows a youthful Tell in medieval yeoman's tights, a feathered beret on his head, taking aim at the apple on the head of a barefoot child of about 2 or 3 years.

In the tiny museum of Bürglen, close to a chapel built in 1582 to mark Tell's presumed homestead, engravings and everyday utensils show how the image of William Tell gradually changed. The baby grows to be a young boy. The little crossbowman becomes stalwart, mature, in period costume and a full beard.

The best-known image is perhaps Richard Kissling's Altendorf monument, a 19th-century sculpture in a heroic, classical style. Another compelling one, painted by Ferdinand Hodler in 1897, is in the Kunstmuseum of Solothurn. Defiantly brandishing the crossbow after murdering the tyrant, this portrayal captures a patriotic mood. The Swiss during World War II used it to express their fierce independence. General Henri Guisan in 1940 gathered his officers on the grassy meadow of the Grüttli — once purchased by the people's pennies — to renew the earliest oath of alliance of the Swiss people.



Hodler's image of William Tell.

In the late 18th century, Goethe made a fashionable tour of Switzerland and toyed with the idea of a long poem in hexameters about what he called the "primitive hero" from that "strange country." He discussed the subject with Schiller, but as the Weimar poet turned to other subjects, it was Schiller, a champion of liberty, who was roused to work on the heroic drama. Staged by Goethe, the Schiller play started a triumphal tour of Germany in 1804.

Schiller struggled with the "damned subject of historical elements that seem to have been scattered by the wind, a curse for any poet." He ended by using the surroundings of Lake Lucerne for unity of action: the square at Altendorf where Tell refuses to bow before the bailiff's hat and is forced to aim at the apple; the shores of Flüelen, where the prisoner jumps from the storm-tossed boat; the lane near Küssnacht where Tell wayslays the bailiff; and, for the final scene, the Grüttli where three Swiss swear the oath of alliance.

Schiller, who had never been to Switzerland, worked in a study hung with Swiss maps, poring over travel accounts and beguiling his editor for information. He extracted the dialogue from the Tschudi and Jean de Mueller versions of the Swiss Chronicles.

From all this, Schiller managed to recreate a Switzerland that the Swiss recognize, against a background of all the local clichés, the Alpine chalets, geraniums and the cowbells, offering Switzerland a coherent myth of their origins. Later the Tell script would be picked up in an opera by Rossini, a Russian film a Mickey Mouse comic strip and many books.

Every few years, Tell is produced in Altendorf, but on another level, the people of Interlaken have put on their Schiller play each summer since 1912. A local farmer provides the cows, goats, horses and dog required. The 300 local actors will earn 14 Swiss francs for each of the 19 performances, start rehearsing in February and playing for good weather. The performances last about three hours. The 2,260 spectators under cover, but the actors are out in the tearing.

*Lucerne and the lake resort around it offer boat and bus trips to the three old chapels, the Grüttli meadow, the Bürglen church and the Altendorf monument. Area information: Tourist Office, Pilatus Strasse 14, 6000 Lucerne, tel: (041) 23.70.45.*

*Motorboats leave for the historic sites by the lake from Brunnen and connect with postal buses from Altendorf and Bürglen. Post Office: Brunnen 6440 SZ; tel: (043) 31.77.77.*

*For the Tell play: Interlaken (Bernese Oberland) Tell Theater Office, Bahnhofstrasse 3, Interlaken, 3800; tel: (036) 21.23. Perforances Thursdays and Saturdays to Sept. 1, at 8:15 P.M.*

## INTERNATIONAL DATEBOOK

## RECITALS

JULY 7: Borodin String Quartet (Borodin, Shostakovich, Beethoven).

JULY 10: Kim Woo Paik piano (Verdi/Liszt).

JULY 13: Jenő Jandó piano (Haydn).

JULY 14: R. H. Danner piano (Schubert).

JULY 15: Susy Bossard piano (Bach).

JULY 16: Susy Bossard/piano (Schubert/Pascal Thyroff violin); Nadia Caiani cello; Susy Bossard piano (Schubert).

JULY 17: Susy Bossard/piano (Schubert).

JULY 18: Susy Bossard/piano (Schubert).

JULY 19: Susy Bossard/piano (Schubert).

JULY 20: Susy Bossard/piano (Schubert).

JULY 21: Susy Bossard/piano (Schubert).

JULY 22: Susy Bossard/piano (Schubert).

JULY 23: Susy Bossard/piano (Schubert).

JULY 24: Susy Bossard/piano (Schubert).

JULY 25: Susy Bossard/piano (Schubert).

JULY 26: Susy Bossard/piano (Schubert).

JULY 27: Susy Bossard/piano (Schubert).

JULY 28: Susy Bossard/piano (Schub

## TRAVEL

## Take the Kids and Go: Survival Notes From Around the World

**F**OREIGN correspondents and contributors of The New York Times offer tips on touring their corners of the world — special attractions for children and coping with practicalities ranging from baby sitters to disposable diapers (available throughout Western Europe) dining out. Moscow has an outstanding puppet theater and children's opera, but no McDonald's. Late hours are standard for children in Spain and Greece, where they are welcome everywhere; residents almost never see the kids with sitters, but hotels can help to find one. This is the first group of articles. The second will appear on July 13.

## LONDON

For kids under 12, I would strongly recommend the London Zoo in Regent's Park Hamley's, probably the world's leading toy shop, 185 Regent Street. It makes F.A.O. Schwarz look like a bargain basement; my 10-year-old stepson considers it the promised land. For over-12s, the street scene in vent Garden, which features buskers and acrobats, and Madame Tussaud's wax museum and planetarium have proved very popular. On a more serious level, kids like the Tower of London, with Crown Jewels and Beefeaters, very much.

The telephone directory's Yellow Pages give a list of baby-sitting agencies. One that is highly recommended is Universal Sitters, 250 Kings Road, London SW3 (tel: 01-5767). They will also meet children arriving alone by plane, and they conduct sightseeing tours for them, singly or in groups.

For real emergencies, dial 999 and give particulars to the operator. Again, the Yellow Pages have a list of private doctors, or you may consult the hotel about National Health Service offices (as the British call them) in the area.

## Sources of Advice

There is a lot of printed matter available. The London Tourist Authority — information centers at Heathrow, Victoria Station, and the Tower of London and Selfridges' department store — put out a book called "London for Children." Two other books — "London for Children" and "Discovering London for Children," both put out by Shine publications and both about £1.30 (1.85) — can be picked up at information centers or at some bookshops. Still another title: "A Capital Guide for Kids," by Anessa Miles, published by Alison and Busby at about £2, can be bought in the shops.

There is plenty of American fast food in London: Burger King, McDonald's and Wendy's, for example, are all well established in the center of the city. Bob Payton's restaurants — the Chicago Pizza Factory at 17 Hanover Square, W1 and the Chicago Rib Shack at 1 Raphael Street, SW7 — are great favorites of my stepchildren. The food is first-class of its type, since Payton himself (a Chicagoan, naturally) is a meat tenebrist. For something more English, you might try fish and chips; the best London are to be had at the Sea Shell at 35 Bonner Grove, NW1.

The thing about London is that you can plan an itinerary to meet the special interests of any child. The resources are staggering. To cite just two examples: My stepson is an abiding interest in World War II and arts in general; so for him, visits to the Imperial War Museum and to the RAF Museum in Hendon are perfect. A child with an interest in science would thoroughly enjoy the Natural History Museum.

R.W. Apple Jr.

## PARIS

There are lots of good, non-passive activities for kids in Paris. Once you get past the obvious Eiffel Tower-boats-mouettes-Notre Dame connection, and energy must be worked off, some of the most enjoyable places are the Paris parks.

There are rowboats for rent at the lake in le Bois de Boulogne (closest Metro: Porte de Boulogne), as well as bicycles at a stand in view of the boathouse. There's a variety of things to see: a waterfall, some extremely well-landscaped grounds, and rough ducks to provide a Parisian twist to Goldilocks' great life riddle. (The ducks in Paris just hang out locally all winter.) The Bois also has the Jardin d'Acclimatation (closest Metro: Les Sablons), a small amusement park for kids, no Tivoli to be sure, but a nice place with some good distortion mirrors, a driving test for older kids, a little train for the younger ones and several varieties of junk food.

Children especially like Le Hameau in the aridness at Versailles. It's a tiny village that was built for Marie Antoinette around a pond where she may have played mink-mink. Her roofs are thatched and the pond is full of fish that swarm waiting for a bit of bread. A local 4-year-old also found that he could attract much attention among the fish by spitting into the pond, the kind of exploit that seems to make a visit a success in his age group.

The Pompidou Center also has a participatory thing for kids between 5 and 12 to do. There's a modeling workshop on Wednesdays and Saturdays between 2 and 4 P.M. There's also a painting workshop on the same time schedule with bilingual people in charge. The museum's children's library is open for kids from 6 to 14 on weekdays from noon until 7 P.M.

Le Napoléon, at 4 Avenue de la Grande Armée (Metro Charles de Gaulle-Etoile) always has four full-length cartoon features going at once, in French.

## Emergencies

For help when a child or an adult gets sick, call the American Hospital (63 Boulevard Victor Hugo, Neuilly sur Seine, tel: 47.53.00). The hospital has English-speaking physicians and a regular out-patient clinic.

Sitters are usually arranged through the hotel concierge.

Meals: The news is disastrous. Burger King and McDonald's are firmly entrenched in Paris. For those kids with severe pizza habits (while getting a pretty good Italian meal for the parents at the same time), try

Livio, in Neuilly (Metro Pont de Neuilly). Reservations (tel: 624.81.32) are an absolute necessity.

John Vinocur

## W. GERMANY

The Germans have a big scary word for it: *Kinderfeindlichkeit*. It means being unfriendly to children, and it is very serious and real. When my kids take the bus to school, they are regularly shoved, squashed and denied seats by older Germans if they laugh or joke aloud, threatening scowls reduce them — or try to reduce them — to silence. Being Americans and having lived for six years in fun-loving, children-friendly Spain, the kids now regard this sort of behavior as simply aberrant. That it also happens to be a majority sentiment does not trouble them overly.

Children who visit West Germany may not have the time or experience to come to this dialectical conclusion, so they and their parents are best warned in advance. "The Germans are crazy about their cats and dogs," Liselotte Funcke, a Social Democratic politician, told the Children's Protective Association in Hamburg a while back, "but their kids get their nerves." German children respond accordingly, holding their heads in dutiful silence as they sit in restaurants, developing a numb, wordless lack of spontaneity that an outsider can mistake for insensitivity.

The only way for a tourist with children to handle the prevailing *Kinderfeindlichkeit* is to ignore the natives. If old men try to glare your kids into silence, just glare back. Believe the way you always do and let the Germans regard you as subversive antisemites. As my kids say, they're the strange ones, not us.

Germans are fond of sticking on their cars a little red heart that says "A Heart for Children," but their aggressive driving habits result in frightful child fatalities on the streets and highways. Children have to be careful crossing streets and should, like the Germans, respect the stoplights and only use pedestrian crossings.

## Amusement Infrastructure

Perhaps because it is a nation that insists on keeping children firmly in their place, West Germany has developed a surprisingly ample amusement infrastructure for kids. Most big cities have wonderful zoos — the ones in Cologne, Munich and West Berlin are particularly recommended — and parks. (Of course, the grass in the latter is meant for dogs, not kids.)

Boat trips on the Rhine are good fun, and in the summer, many cities have outdoor puppet theaters. One Disney sort of castle is at Neuschwanstein in Bavaria. On the Rhine near the Dutch border, an entire Roman city, Xanten, has been faithfully reconstructed in Munich, the Deutsches Museum is a small-scale Smithsonian. Divided Berlin is fascinating and instructive for teenagers.

My two kids are soccer fanatics — 9-year-old Sam aspires to play for top-ranked Bayern München — and the biggest treat we can give them is to take them to Bundesliga games. The across-the-board quality of soccer is very high and most big cities have Bundesliga teams. (The soccer season, however, pauses from the end of May until the start of September.)

## Practical Matters

Most good hotels can find baby sitters. For English-speaking doctors, ask your hotel concierge or call the consular section of the U.S. Embassy in Bonn (tel: 0228-3391) or the various regional consulates in Hamburg (tel: 040-441061), Frankfurt (tel: 0611-74001), Stuttgart (tel: 0711-10211) or Munich (tel: 089-23011).

But if you want to have a joyful time with your kids in this part of the world, take them to Holland. They like kids there.

James M. Markham

## GREECE

When it comes to taking children on holidays, Greece is something of a children's paradise: they can be taken almost anywhere, anytime. About the only thing the country doesn't have is a Disneyland.

Greek children are seen out so late at night, in restaurants and cinemas or any of the customary entertainment spots frequented by grown-ups. Families in Greece are tight-knit social units, and leaving the children at home while parents go out is "not done." The quest for baby sitters is largely limited to the foreign community. Consequently, don't be surprised if you find yourself at a midnight movie, a coastal taverna or cafe spelling over with kids playing hide-and-seek between tables, and Greek patrons not raising a brow in disapproval.

However, for those who prefer to put their children to bed, baby-sitting is no problem. Most hotels provide the service, otherwise one can consult the local English-language daily Athens News. One baby-sitting service is Total Care, at 2 Amalias Street, Kifissia (tel: 8012-518 or 8084-286). For pediatricians, the U.S. Embassy medical unit (tel: 7212-951, extension 222) can provide a list of recommended English-speaking doctors should your child get sick.

Disposable diapers, infant formula and bottled baby food is readily available throughout Greece.

Prices of all baby items are considerably cheaper at supermarkets than at pharmacies or in hotels.

Children on holiday are largely expected to enjoy the attractions offered to adults. For Athens, the capital, has only two parks worthy of any mention, four bowling alleys, three horseback-riding schools, limited sports facilities, and a small number of playgrounds with the usual Ferris wheel, train of horrors, hall of mirrors and candy vendors.

## National Garden

The best park in Athens is the National Garden, situated behind the Parliament building or former Royal Palace and by the capital's Constitution Square. Although it is small, it includes more than 500 varieties of plants, a pond where ducks and swans can be fed, a small zoo and several distractions for children such as swings and balloon vendors and the occasional chimpanzee performance. Just round the corner, in front of the Bolshoi and some other theaters, children

Parliament building, adults and children are bound to enjoy the hourly changing of the guard, noted for their national costumes.

The best riding grounds are offered by the Panos Makrides riding school on Xenias Street, Kefalari, northern Athens. They are open between 10 A.M. and 6 P.M. every day except Mondays. A taxi ride from the city center costs \$1.50, and a riding lesson for adults or children costs \$6 for a 45-minute session; for information telephone 3011-672.

A noteworthy attraction for children is the Rodeo Luma Park on the coastal suburb of Kalamaki, which is open from 10 A.M. until midnight. There is also the Medramo circus on the coast at Filizades, near Piraeus (tel: 9418-710), the Planetarium on Syngrou Avenue (tel: 9411-181) and the War Museum close to the Hilton hotel.

Also recommended is the short trip on the funicular railway up to the top of Lycabettus Hill in the town's center, from which one can enjoy a spectacular view of the city and the coastline, plus a meal or refreshments at the two cafeterias on the hill.

## Films and Kiosks

Children's films in English can be seen on Saturday mornings at several Athenian cinemas, a guide to which is again provided by the local English-language daily. If your children are museum lovers, the very large number and variety of them in Athens will be another attraction. Entry is free for those under 12, half price for students. If museums bore them, a partial solution is the kiosks on most street corners. They are open all day long and late at night and sell drinks, candy, small toys, pencils, notepads and comic books.

As for excursions to archaeological sites, the most popular and least tiring trip for children is undoubtedly the 30-mile (50-kilometer) ride along the Athens shoreline to Cape Sounion. There one can experience sunset over the Temple of Apollo and its coastal setting, and hear the guide recount how the Aegean Sea acquired its name when King Aegeus plunged down Cape Sounion's steep cliff, believing wrongly that his son had failed to kill Crete's dreaded Minotaur.

## Staying Up Late

A Greek holiday is best known for its outdoor life, tavernas, cafes and beaches. Athens, or any place in the country, offers children and adults alike the pleasure of dipping into the sea and coming straight to the table for lunch while dripping dry in the sun. And if your children stay out late at night with you and noisy room about, no locals will think of complaining. Their children may well be outdoors yours.

Paul Anastasi

## SOVIET UNION

So pervasive is the Russian concern for the young that foreigners learn to use their dina as a sort of advance guard in the never-ending battle with bureaucracy. Many is the closed door, the overbooked restaurant and the official *zver* that has yielded before the charms of a tow-haired 3-year-old unshod in the rigors of Soviet red tape.

In a way, that may be the only persuasive reason for bringing children on a trip to the Soviet Union, at least where it concerns those too young to be caught up with the history and politics of the place. For teenagers alert to the world, a journey through the Soviet Union could be a source of enlightenment. For younger children, and for their parents, it could be a source of frustration and tension that would overwhelm the positive aspects of the trip.

## Circuses

In Moscow, there is an imposing puppet theater on the Garden Ring Road, within easy taxi distance of most tourist hotels, where kids can see a show to rival any in the world. There are two first-class circuses and an animal theater, as well as a children's opera, all of them first-class. The Intourist desk in your hotel can procure tickets, at a nominal cost.

There are simpler pleasures, accessible to anyone with the time. The Park of Economic Achievement, up Prospekt Mira in the northern part of the city, has a space exhibit that, when not closed for renovation, the all-purpose Soviet excuse for closed doors, has enough rockets and capsules to delight any youngster. Gorky Park, along the Moscow River a mile from the Kremlin, has a fair with a Ferris wheel, a roller coaster and a dozen other delights, and in the winter season, children can watch teenagers playing pick-up games of ice hockey on a rink by the river or share the ice-bound pathways with whole families skating arm-in-arm.

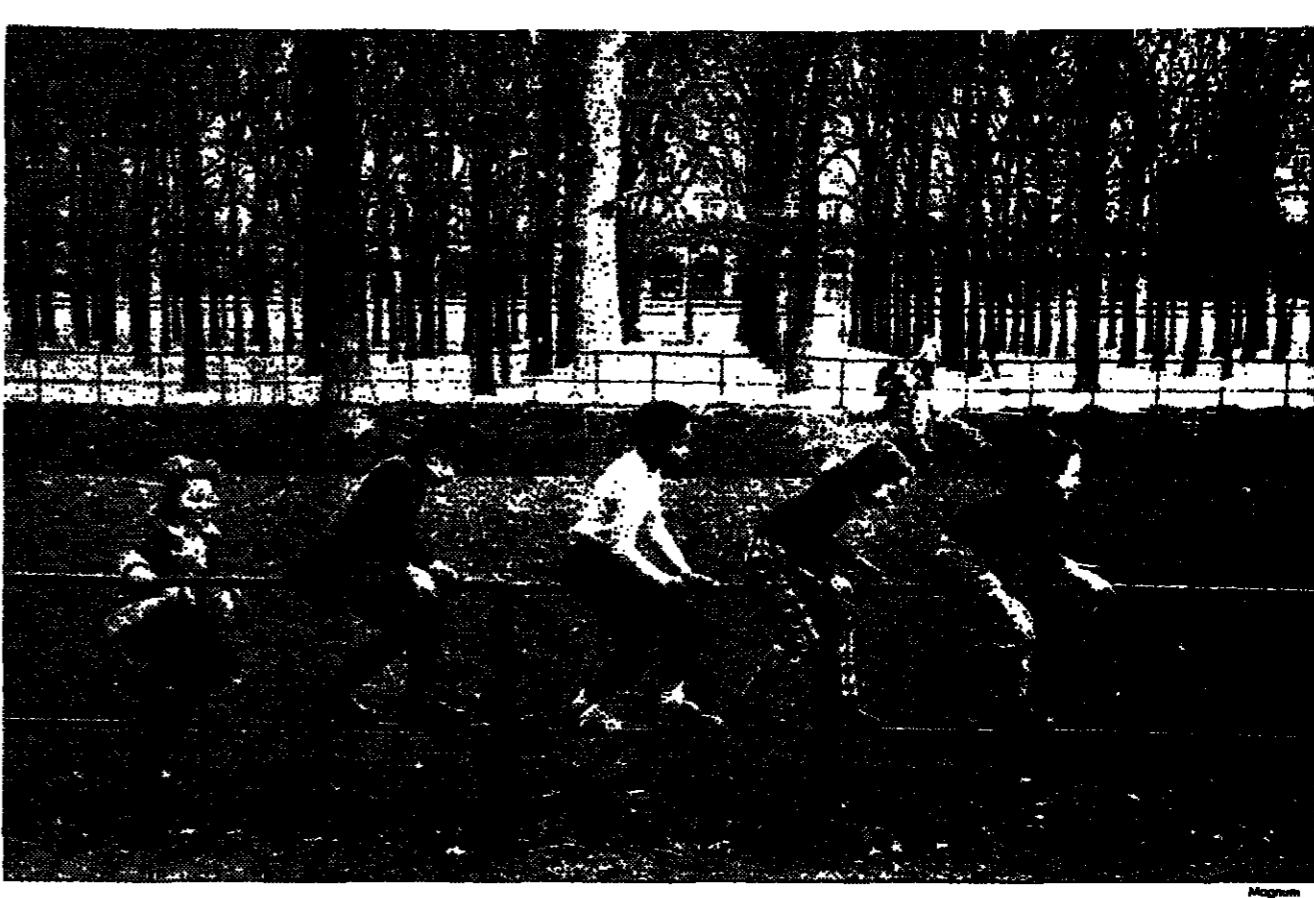
In summer, children can enjoy a ride along the river and the adjoining Moscow-Volga Canal in one of the high-speed *rakety*, or rocket boats, the menacing-looking hydrofoils that depart from the dock at the north end of Gorky Park. Older kids love the Moscow subway, and a walk through the eerie chill of Lenin's Tomb on Red Square will bring anyone, adult or child, as close to the heart of the Soviet system as they will care to go.

For those who like to swim or laze on a beach, there is Serebryanye Bar, the silver glade, a 5-ruble (\$6.40) taxi ride west of the Kremlin along the river, with rowboats to hire, a grassy beach and water that is surprisingly warm and clean anytime between mid-June and mid-September.

## Prevention

Bringing smaller children to the Soviet Union could be a source of considerable strain. Even the best-planned itinerary in the Soviet Union is subject to sudden, unexpected delays, hours of waiting in hotel lobbies or air terminals where there is little or nothing to distract tired or irascible youngsters. Hotel food is marginal for adults, much worse for those with children who are unaccustomed to trying new foods. Don't look for cornflakes at breakfast or a hamburger worthy of the name at lunch. Tell the kids before you come that there are no McDonald's, no room service in the hotel and little or many menus besides shish kebab, beefsteaks and chicken Kiev, and few of them any credit to the chef.

The boisterousness of many Western children can cause frictions with the more stuffy guardians of Bolshevik rectitude, particularly if displayed anywhere close to the Atoms of revolution, such as Lenin's Tomb. At the Bolshoi and some other theaters, children



Paris: In the Tuileries Garden.

under 12 are not admitted, though a touch of makeup on a 10-year-old girl will usually be enough to get her past. In hotels, baby sitters are unheard of, unless you are lucky enough to get unusually friendly with the staff. As for the standard Intourist itineraries, they are enough to strain the patience of the most attentive Westerner, much more so that of a child. Many are the young tourists in Moscow who have staged a revolution of their own when confronted by yet another museum or monastery.

In a nutshell, the Soviet Union is not the place to come for fun. For anyone with a serious interest in culture, history or politics, there can be few better places to go. But if your children are a major consideration in your planning, it might be best to head elsewhere. Russia and its revolution will still be around for them to explore later on, and there is a strong chance that you will enjoy the experience far better without them.

John F. Burns

## CHINA

Asia is a strenuous place to travel with children, with its crowded facilities and often primitive sanitation. But the Chinese are fond of children and will often go out of their way to make it easier.

The most worthwhile sights in China, like temples and museums, bore children too young to take in the sweep of history. But kids enjoy climbing the Great Wall north of Beijing or inspecting the stone animals at the Ming tombs. The best excursion is to the Beijing Zoo, with its collection of China's indigenous animals from pandas to tigers and crocodiles. No child can resist the playful black and white panda, or big bearcat, as it is called in Chinese. But children should not overlook the smaller species of fawn-colored pandas, which more resemble raccoons.

Children will like rowing the rented boats on the lakes at Beiheit Park or the Summer Palace. Older ones can also visit the reconstructed Ming dynasty observatory south of Chang'an Boulevard in eastern Beijing. They may roller skate with the Chinese in Ritan (Temple of the Sun) Park, though the body contact sometimes gets rough.

## Souvenirs

China is a good place to start or expand a stamp collection. Go to the China Stamp Company at 28 Donghuamen Street or to the nearest post office. Other souvenirs for children include enamel badges, T-shirts emblazoned with Chinese calligraphy and floppy olive drab army caps with red plastic stars.

The Xinhua bookstore at 214 Wangfujing Street sells Chinese fairy tales and picture books translated into English on the ground floor, and wall posters on the second floor. The Friendship Store, which caters to foreign tourists, stocks bright paper kites shaped like butterflies. Nirulas, which doubles as a Baskin-Robbins of India and a pizza parlor, and Pizza King, a new place that is called the two-shop anti-rabies series, which is being recommended for children of U.S. Embassy personnel stationed in Cairo.

Christopher S. Wren

## INDIA

No child should visit India without riding an elephant or a camel and riding in a tonga. Elephant rides are available for a pittance at the Delhi zoo, which is not a bad zoo in its own right. Hotels can also advise on elephant rides.

A tonga is a two-wheeled horse cart of the type used for centuries in this country. Mostly, you find them in the old cities of northern India. They tilt up in the front and half the passengers sit facing forward, half backward. The tonga provides a good way for tourists, young and old, to plunge safely into the bustle of Indian bazaars. Children obviously should go with adults. Tongas can easily be hired cheaply in Old Delhi, and near Connaught Place in New Delhi.

The most worthwhile sights in India without riding an elephant or a camel are the Pyramids of Giza. These animals could be rabid and usually carry fleas. If your children cannot be dissuaded from petting these mangy but sometimes lovable beasts, you might consider the two-shoe anti-rabies series, which is being recommended for children of U.S. Embassy personnel stationed in Cairo.

## Horseback Riding

What child would not love a ride on a camel at the Pyramids? Or a ride on horseback in the desert nearby? The camels are quite safe; children and beasts are carefully escorted around more treacherous holes and obstacles in the camel's course.

All over



TECHNOLOGY

## Oxford English Dictionary to Be Computerized

By DAVID E. SANGER

New York Times Service

**E**W YORK — Since the first edition was published exactly 100 years ago, the Oxford English Dictionary has stood as the last word on the English language. From that first volume, which covered the language from "A" to "Ant" and was edited by James Murray, a Scotman who dropped out of school at age 14, it has grown to more than 200,000 entries. Today there are 13 volumes and three supplements, more than 20,000 pages of definitions, etymological histories and literary allusions.

Now Oxford University Press, after 506 years of paper and ink, is preparing to turn the OED into millions of electronic blips.

In an age of giant computer data bases, it is a massive undertaking, a \$10-million project that has spread far and the publisher's offices in Oxford.

successful, the final product will include the ultimate authority and a host of sub-specialties, custom-made to user's interests. Medical historians will be able to retrieve the names of terms limited to an arcane specialty; musicians, the literary references to scores of instruments; lawyers, the relationships between terms rooted in English common law. Eventually it may be available to armchair scholars, unable to pay the \$125 price of the bound edition of the OED. "We are trying for a dictionary that bridges centuries and bridges techniques," David Attwooll, executive editor of reference books at Oxford's New York office, said.

THEIR dictionaries, of course, have been put into machine-readable formats, including those published by Houghton Mifflin Co. and Merriam-Webster Inc., to ease revision of new volumes. Stripped-down versions of those dictionaries are available with many personal computer word-processing programs, enabling the machine to check spellings or commonly misused words.

At the Oxford project serves a different audience. "Ours is a critical dictionary," Mr. Attwooll said. Thus, the challenge is to create a data base that can tie together thousands of entries that first glance seem unrelated.

Several months ago the publishing house, with the aid of a \$1-million grant by International Business Machines Corp., leading hardware, software and two IBM data-base experts, set at the task.

The first step is to enter all of the text of the original dictionary and the supplements. "Unfortunately, it's something we must do by hand," Mr. Attwooll said. This is because the variety of fonts and symbols used in each entry could not be read using some character-recognition devices.

He more difficult problem is to identify and index every part very entry. Thus, a separate code must precede the spelling, punctuation, part of speech, definition and examples of how word has been used in literature.

he code, said Edmund Weiner, editor of the project at Oxford, "must tell the computer that the next bit of text is a label identifying the subject matter, for example — or say whether term is slang, or a rare, obsolete or archaic term."

Once the basic entry is complete, Oxford will be able to do something it has never before accomplished: merge the thousands of entries in its supplements with the main dictionary — essentially the same dictionary that Mr. Murray edited, on't think A thru K have been updated in decades," said Dr. Kucera, professor of linguistics and cognitive sciences at Brown University.

nd, because data bases do not suffer the space limitations of printed word, thousands of previously unused literary references for entries can be added to the electronic version.

Even more dazzling steps will come after the new edition is tested. Then the dictionary's designers will sift through each entry again, updating them and preparing them for electronic base searches.

One of the greatest dangers in the OED project is that it is the bedrock of the English language too easy to change. In the past, some linguistic fads had been forgotten by the time the new edition was set in type. In the future, updating the electronic dictionary will be possible at the touch of a few keys.

## CURRENCY RATES

Last interbank rates on July 5, excluding fees.  
4 rupees for Amsterdam, Brussels, Milan, Paris. New York rates at 4:00 P.M.

CURRENCY	Per	D.M.			F.F.			L.L.			G.N.			S.F.			Yen		
		U.S.	Sw.	U.K.	U.S.	Sw.	U.K.	U.S.	Sw.	U.K.	U.S.	Sw.	U.K.	U.S.	Sw.	U.K.	U.S.	Sw.	
Dollar	5.197	4.24	112.66	36.79	0.8159	1.0425	1.0425	134.59	122.90	1.0425	1.0425	1.0425	1.0425	1.0425	1.0425	1.0425	1.0425	1.0425	
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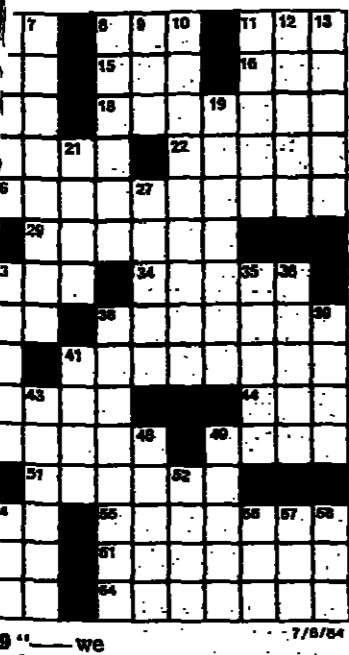
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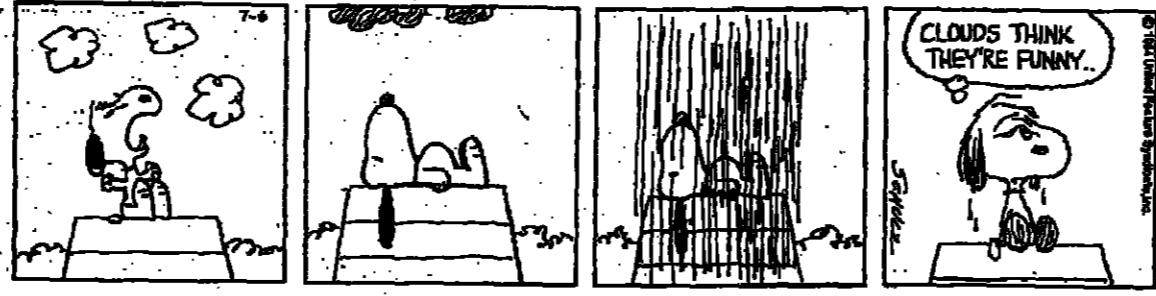
Air Florida  
To London  
Crucial to R

INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE, FRIDAY, JULY 6, 1984

لما في العمل



PEANUTS



BLONDIE



BEETLE BAILEY



ANDY CAPP



WIZARD of ID



*DOWN*

This may need a tonic

From — Z "Mighty" — Rose"

Offhand expression in Paris

Plate at Shea Old-womanish

Refrained from

Hale fellow Most-livig

Pop pianist

Show displeasure

Tumult

River flowing into the Oise

Quattro Predecer

*& Times, edited by Eugene Malouin.*

**IE MENACE**



DO TO YOU, JOEY! I'VE BEEN HANGIN' IN GROWTH'S ALL DAY!"

**TABLE THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME**

by Henri Arnold and Bob Lee

Four Jumble square, to form

the word



Air Florida  
To London  
Crucial to

## SPORTS

## Cardinals' Rookies Cool Off Giants

By Our Staff From Dispatchers

FRANCISCO — Rookie Rickey Horton and Kurt e-pitched the St. Louis Cards to a double-header sweep ednesday, putting a end to the San Francisco six-game winning streak.

Horton (5-1) seven innings in the 4-3 limiting the Giants to two

EBALL ROUNDUP

ore Bruce Sutter took over his 20th save of the

Green provided the evenning run with a two-run n in the sixth inning. Green lecled the game-winning h-1 nightcap with a run-single in the fourth.

a right-hander making on-league debut scattered over 8½ innin in the game to help the Cardinals first doubleheader sweep of on Jeff Lahti finished up first save.

us jumped on Jeff Robin-10) for a hit in the first of the nightcap on Willie's double and Steve Braum's tie. Giants tied it, 1-1, in the of the inning when Chili single scored Dan Glad-t the Cards scored single our straight innin, begin-

the 4th on Green's tie-

s single. This touched Mark Davis two runs in the first innin pener. Lonnie Smith sin-

le second and scored on a y Ozzy Smith, who stole took third on a grounder ho- the Giants in the third,

ajor League

Standings

AMERICAN LEAGUE

EAST		W	L	Pct.	GB
45	35	52	48	.490	—
46	35	53	47	.490	7
44	37	54	45	.489	11
43	36	54	46	.488	12
39	42	54	49	.487	13
25	43	49	44	.479	17
13	43	49	42	.479	21
WEST	43	37	52	.474	—
40	35	53	49	.470	2
40	35	53	49	.470	4
37	41	57	42	.464	7
39	44	57	41	.462	9
39	44	57	41	.462	11
39	44	57	41	.462	13
39	44	57	41	.462	15
39	44	57	41	.462	17
39	44	57	41	.462	19
39	44	57	41	.462	21
39	44	57	41	.462	23
39	44	57	41	.462	25
39	44	57	41	.462	27
39	44	57	41	.462	29
39	44	57	41	.462	31
39	44	57	41	.462	33
39	44	57	41	.462	35
39	44	57	41	.462	37
39	44	57	41	.462	39
39	44	57	41	.462	41
39	44	57	41	.462	43
39	44	57	41	.462	45
39	44	57	41	.462	47
39	44	57	41	.462	49
39	44	57	41	.462	51
39	44	57	41	.462	53
39	44	57	41	.462	55
39	44	57	41	.462	57
39	44	57	41	.462	59
39	44	57	41	.462	61
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39	44	57	41	.462	131
39	44	57	41	.462	133
39	44	57	41	.462	135
39	44	57	41	.462	137
39	44	57	41	.462	139
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## OBSERVER

**The 'New Man' Mystique**

By Russell Baker

**N**EW YORK — So now we have the new man. You read about him in the magazines. You see movies about him. People appear on television to talk about him, and sometimes he comes on television to talk about himself. "I am the new man, nothing at all like the previous man."

Why does he say "the previous man" when he means "the old man"? Because the new man is sensitive. He is not cruel. The previous man was cruel, but the new man is sensitive. He realizes that "the old man" is a coarse phrase which cruel men sometimes use when speaking irreverently of their fathers.

He does not want to offend fathers by saying, "I am the new man, nothing at all like the old man," even though the context would make it clear to all but the most dim-witted that when he says he is "nothing at all like the old man," he is not talking about his father, but about the breed of man who existed before the new man came along.

It is a measure of the new man's sensitivity that he cries freely and then writes magazine articles about it. These are not boastful articles. The new man does not need to boast. When he writes about incidents that have made him blubber and bawl, his goal is to be helpful, helpful to other men, men who are not — shall we say — as new as they might be.

What he is saying is, "Look, guys, I've got as much hair on my chest as the next fellow, but I still break down in tears every time I see a rerun of 'Dallas.' Be new like me; be proud that you are man enough to cry."

Now, some cautious nippicker will write to ask, "Do I have to have as much hair on my chest as the next fellow before I can cry as copiously as the new man?" The new man would not write this letter.

Why? For one thing, because it is a wise guy letter. You know perfectly well that a man without a single hair on his chest can cry just as freely as a man whose chest is as hairy as a barbershop floor. Sure you do. But you can't resist writing something that will make a columnist feel bad, can you?

This is the kind of letter written by the cruel, insensitive previous man who enjoyed making people

feel bad. If I receive such a letter, I shall show it to the new man. When he sees how rotten it makes me feel, he will cry, regardless of how little hair he has on his chest, and afterward he will write a magazine article about his flow of tears and the healthy, purgative effect on his emotions.

I know what you are thinking. You are thinking, "Is this bird the new man or the old man, and if he's the new man how come he's cruel enough to use abusive language like 'captive nippicker' against mildly officious letter writers?"

I don't know the answer. Because it is terrible not being new. I have struggled to shed my out-of-date personality and grow into new-man mode.

Since the new man does half the housework, I have begun operating the vacuum cleaner, dishwasher, stove and all those cans that spray out detergents at the touch of a button, but there has been bad feeling about my attempt to share in the child rearing.

This arises because our youngest child is 30 and married. The new man spends a lot of time in the sandbox with his children, and reading them bedtime stories, and putting their throwaway diapers in the neighbors' trash cans. Have you ever tried to get a 30-year-old into the sandbox?

The bedtime story did seem feasible, but after the first week the boy said, "Dad, I don't mind you phoning up every night to read me a chapter of 'War and Peace' — did I mention that we live 500 miles apart?" — "but —"

Well, the "but" was that his wife didn't like his being tied up listening to a bedtime story when she wanted him for washing the dishes. I did not insist. The new man never deliberately breaks up a marriage unless the wife wants him to.

The day the boy asked me to cut out the bedtime stories — and I'm proud to admit this — I cried. It felt so good I wanted to rush into the street shouting, "I'm crying and I love it." In fact, I was halfway out the door before common sense intervened. And so, instead of wasting my tears in street shouts, I decided to write about them right here. Am I a new man, or am I not?

New York Times Service

**The Tail-Fin War**

By Joseph Giovannini

New York Times Service

**N**EW YORK — "Yeah, the Cadillacs image," said Doug Michaels, a Los Angeles architect. "It's still potent after all these years." Michaels is a partner in Art Farm, a radical architectural group founded in San Francisco that created Cadillac Ranch outside Amarillo, Texas. Ten years ago Art Farm planted 10 Cadillacs in the ground, nose down, fins up, in chronological order.

Though the tail fin, which from 1948 through 1964 signaled that a Cadillac was a Cadillac, was conceived by General Motors' designers, Art Farm copyrighted the image of Cadillac Ranch as a work of art and is currently suing the Los Angeles Hard Rock Cafe for copyright infringement and unfair competition for using the tail end of a 1959 Cadillac on its facade.

"Artists have enough difficulty coming up with images without being vulnerable to blatant commercial exploitation," Michaels said.

The owner of the Los Angeles restaurant, Peter Morton, described the lawsuit as "an effort to materialize publicity. The Cadillac Ranch cars are sticking out

of the ground, while our Cadillac is sticking out of a roof."

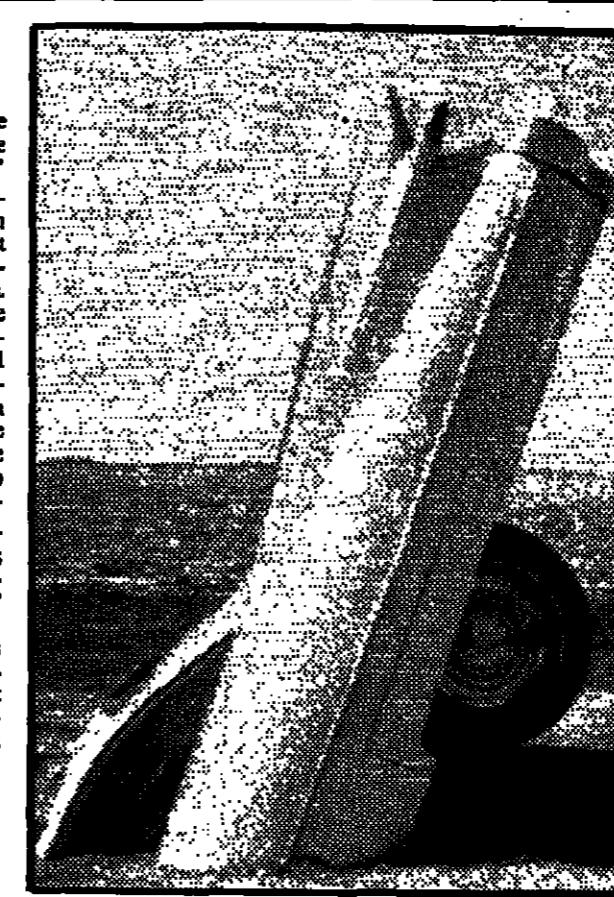
He added that he plans to put another Cadillac sculpture in the San Francisco Hard Rock Cafe instead, which he said, "is the most elegant and stylish year. We call it the Elvis Presley model."

Meanwhile, General Motors is not suing Michaels, recalls that several years ago, he lectured on Cadillac Ranch to a group in Michigan that included Cadillac public relations officials.

"They were defensive until I explained our intention was to make a monument to the end of the Cadillac tail fin, to its rise and fall. The sculpture was a tribute."

Morton said that though he does not claim to be an artist, he did conceive the sculpture. "I thought the Cadillac, with its giant fins, was such a symbolic piece of America, and that it would lend a humanizing, humorous touch to the monolithic, insensitive shopping center."

The restaurateur recalled that one day he saw a 1959 Cadillac at a stoplight on Robertson Boulevard and asked its driver, Tommy



Jack Moring/The New York Times

The Cadillac Ranch in Texas.

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Gary Joryszycy, a spokesman for General Motors in Detroit, said, "Our Cadillacs are meant to be driven. If Mr. Michaels sees Cadillac as an art form, that's fine."

According to Maurice D. Hendry, author of "Cadillac, Standard of the World: The Complete History," the Cadillac tail fin was first inspired by the Lockheed P-38, a World War II airplane with a twin tail. Lockheed did not sue General Motors.

McDonald, a Santa Barbara farmer, if he wanted to sell the car. He did. The price was \$1,400. Tigrert chose the 1960 model instead, which he said, "is the most elegant and stylish year. We call it the Elvis Presley model."

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**PEOPLE****3,803 mpg Sans Shoes**

Dianne Harrel took off her shoes, squeezed into the cigar-shaped cockpit of a tiny, three-wheeled car and motored sedately around a 10-mile course to smash the world fuel economy record, averaging 3,803 miles per gallon of gasoline, the Shell Oil Co. announced in London. The previous world best of 3,133 mpg was established in Australia earlier this year. Shell said, Harrel competed against the drivers of about 50 other odd-looking vehicles in Shell's Motor Mileage Marathon at the Silverstone racing circuit in central England.

A 42-year-old housemaid in Rio de Janeiro who has given birth to her 10th set of twins says the formula is simple: "Just close the windows and leave everything dark when you go to bed. They come out twins every time." Maria Goncalves Moreira, who is a twin herself and had her first twins at age 13, brought her 10th set into the world Tuesday. She said double births run in the family — her mother also had 10 sets of twins and two of her daughters have had twins. The latest additions are Tiago and Diego.

Pierre Elliott Trudeau, the former Canadian prime minister, has been appointed a companion of honor by Queen Elizabeth II. The honor is one of the highest the queen can bestow and was awarded on the advice of Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher. The number of companions of honor is limited to 65.

A 1932 Olympic gold medal-winning yacht manned by its original crew led a flotilla of 26 tall ships down the Southern California coast, attracting more than a million viewers to sunny beaches. The singer John Denver served as the grand marshall Wednesday in the Tallship Olympic Parade, riding with the actress Catherine Bach on the parade's flagship, the schooner Californian, a replica of an 1849 Coast Guard cutter. Thirty-two sailing ships and motorized vessels — trailed by thousands of smaller boats — took part. "This is the greatest assembly of sailing ships in California in this century, maybe since the Gold Rush and certainly since the early days of whaling and in our lifetime," said Elmer Baxter, who started organizing the event shortly after the 1976 tall ships parade on the East Coast.

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